

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*;

For M A Y, 1768.

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WITH

A FINE PORTRAIT OF PASCAL PAOLI,

General of the CORSICANS,

As described by Mr. BOSWELL, and approved, as a striking Likeness, by that Gentleman. Engraved by MILLER.

Also a View of the Royal Palace of STRELITZ.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1768.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. confol.	4 per C. 1763.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Tickets	Scip.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
167 167	263 268 268		91 91	92 92	92 92 92	93 93 93		97	103 103 103	99 99 99	15 0 15 0 15 0	28 28 28	13 15 0 13 15 6 13 15 6	95 95 95	W. b. W. S. S. E. E. N. E.	rain rain rain
Sunday 167 166	269 269 268		92 92	93 93	92 92 92	93 94 93	98 98 98	98	104 104 104	99 99 99	15 0 15 0 14 0	28 28 28	13 15 0 13 15 0 13 15 0	95 95 95	E. N. E. E. N. E. N. b. E.	rain fair fine
166 166	268 269 269	110 110	92 92	92 92	91 92 92	93 93 93	98 98	98	103 103 100	99 99 99	15 0 15 0 15 0	28 28 28	13 14 6 13 13 6 13 14 0	95 95 94	N. E. N. E. S. W.	fine fine rain
Sunday 165 165 165 165 164 165	267 267 268 268 268	110 110	91 90 90	92 92 91 91	92 92 91 91 91	93 93 93 93 93	98 98 97 97	98	103 103 103 103 103	99 99 99 99 99	15 0 15 0 16 0 15 0 15 0 14 0	28 28 28 28 28	13 13 6 13 13 6 13 14 0 13 16 6 13 15 0 13 15 0	95 94 94 94 94 94	S. S. W. S. S. W. S. S. W. E. E. N. E. N. E. W.	rain rain fine fine fine fair fair
Sunday 195 196 197 196 196	268 269 269	110 111 111	91 92 91	92 92 92	92 92 92 92 92	93 93 93 94 94	97 98 98	97	103 103 104 104 104	99 99 99 100 100	12 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 15 0 15 0	28 28 28 28 28	13 14 6 13 14 6 13 14 6 13 14 6 13 15 0 13 15 0	94 95 95 95 95 95	S. W. S. W. N. E. E. N. E. S. W. S. W.	fine fine mill. mill. fine cloudy fair
Sunday 167 167 167 168	269 269 270	111 110 111	92 92 92	92 92 92	92 92 92 92 93	94 94 94 94 94	98 98 98	98	104 103 104 104	100 100 100	15 0 15 0 15 0 16 0	28 28 28	13 4 6 13 15 0 13 15 0 13 15 0	95 95 95 95	E. N. E. E. N. E. S. E. N. E. N. N. E.	rain rain cold fine fine

CHARLES CORBETT, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, STOCK-BROKER, who buys and sells in the Stocks by Commission, and transacts the Lottery Buiness as usual.

Mark Lane Exchange | Basingstoke | Evesham | Farnham | Henley | Worcester | Devises | Gloucester | Hereford | Monmouth. London.
May per load 27 to 52

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1768.

The CURATE, I. B. who wrote the account of his hardships, inserted in our Mag. for 1767, p. 601, is once more requested to call upon, or write to, Mr. Baldwin, who can inform him of somewhat that will alleviate his sufferings.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

May 16, 1768.

YOU have repeatedly obliged me by giving a place in your very valuable collection to what I have sent you from time to time on the important subject of capital punishments.

In my last (published, Nov. 1767) I took occasion to mention with pleasure the reprieve of no less than six criminals, being all that were tried and condemned for divers thefts and robberies at the next assizes held that year for the county where I live. And I hoped I should have been able to say, that no less than eight convicted at the same assize this year, and condemned to dye, were permitted to live: but was disappointed. This indeed was the case of five of them. The other three, (young men and soldiers, their different ages about 19, 20, and 27) were executed the 2d instant for a rape (after a repeated respite) near the place where the fact was committed. I shall wave the mention of several things which have been suggested by way of alleviation, and urged in their behalf; and consider the crime of which they were found guilty, as very atrocious, and deserving a severe punishment. But at the same time hope I may be allowed to ask — could no punishment sufficiently severe be thought of, and their lives spared? In the reign of James the second, Mr. Tutchin who assisted the Duke of Monmouth, was sentenced to remain in prison seven years, and once every year to be whipped through all the towns in Dorsetshire, which would have amounted to a

whipping about once a fortnight. Mr. Tutchin petitions the king to grant him the favour to be hanged with the rest of his fellow prisoners. Perhaps those who were most desirous of the death of these young men might have been satisfied if a somewhat similar (less rigorous) sentence had been pronounced upon them. Might they not have been doomed to receive a certain number of lashes at fixed times, consistent with the preservation of life; and some visible, durable mark set upon them to perpetuate their infamy, and prevent their desertion, whether obliged to work on the roads, or continued as soldiers, in the service of their country? Might not something of this kind have been thought sufficient without taking away their lives? Could no punishment upon earth have been devised terrible enough? no proper correction without utter destruction, nor any better method of making them examples to the world than sending them out of it? Had they been continued in it, who knows but that their appearing penitence and their subsequent good conduct might have induced their superiors to mitigate the sentence? The worthy clergyman who often visited them, discoursed and prayed with them, and administered the sacrament to them, declared the satisfaction he had in observing the propriety of their behaviour under their unhappy circumstances; the sense they seemed to have of their guilt — their expressions of penitential sorrow, &c. — Accordingly it is said they delivered to the sheriff at the place of execution an address (signed by all) to their fellow soldiers intimating their grief — self indignation — the alteration of their sentiments and views of things — giving them good advice and intreating them

them to regard the words of dying men—to repent, &c.—that they may not be undone for ever. Thus they took their leave of the world. And now may it not be said,—if they might have lived, might they not have lived to some good purpose? Though sincere repentance and future amendment cannot be certainly inferred from such impressions in the near views of death and eternity; yet one may venture to say, it doth not seem probable that they would ever have repeated the offence, if they had been spared, or that their future vicious conduct would have proved them unworthy of the mercy shown them. Is there no reason then to wish they had lived? *lived* to suffer the punishment of their iniquity;—*lived* to be permanent examples and monuments of justice; and to be a warning to others;—*lived* to give proofs of the sincerity of their repentance; *lived* to make all the satisfaction in their power for the injury done;—*lived* to be useful members of the community and to make grateful acknowledgements and returns for the favor granted them?—But they are dead and gone, and will be soon forgotten,—much sooner than if they had *lived* to undergo such a punishment as, by repetition and duration, evidently tends to renew and fix those impressions, (attended with suitable resolutions and self-restraints) whereby the chief end of punishments is answered. Doth cool, unprejudiced reason tell us that these three young men were by no means *fit to live*; that the injury done would admit of no other reparation than their *perdition*; that it was absolutely necessary they should be cut off, *all cut off* in the prime of life, *life* which they had devoted to the service of the publick, and had resolved to venture (when called to it) in defence of the rights and liberties of their country?—The generality of your readers, Sir, I hope, will not answer this in the affirmative.

I beg leave humbly to ask one question more. Though it was a heinous crime for which they suffered, yet is there no crime to be mentioned equally so, which passes unpunished? *They*, heated with liquor, through a sudden, violent gust of unbridled lust, *forced* a woman:—Are there none (even of those called gentlemen) who, not by the same sort of force, but with diabolical dissimulation and cruelty, *deliberately* contrive and accomplish the ruin of the innocent and unwary, seducing and drawing them to—by promises of marriage; and when they have gained their point, inhumanly abandoning them with their offspring; leaving them to mourn and languish under the bitter reflection on their too easy credulity and confidence in the perfidious wretch who has deprived them of their virtue and honour, the favour and affection of parents and friends and perhaps the means of subsistence? Are there no instances of this? None who, thus given up to contempt, to poverty, to complicated miseries in life, have been prompted to wish for death as their last relief? And are not those who are chargeable with such black guilt justly deserving as severe a punishment as the three young men lately executed? And yet they continue their licentious practices with impunity, wiping their mouth as if they had done no iniquity. I might on this occasion mention the liberties lately taken by a certain L—d as meriting no milder a fate than the young men aforesaid—but perhaps I have said too much already. Though I hope, nothing that can be deemed justly offensive; and that, therefore you will please to insert this in your next, and thus add to the obligations which are thankfully acknowledged by, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILANTHROPO

JUSTICE and GENEROSITY; Or, the remarkable History of Sir William Braham Wentworth.

THERE is a particular injustice amongst mankind which, though glaring, has hitherto been unnoticed, and which so far from being censured is never thought culpable in the practisers—This injustice is the custom which

people have of possessing property without scruple, which their ancestors have acquired by dishonesty; a man will readily acknowledge that his father's wealth resulted from the oppression of the unfortunate, but he will not refund a farthing

1768.

shilling to the lawful owners when it descends into his own hands;—on the contrary, though he is convinced it is in equity the actual right of another, he thinks he may retain it without the least shadow of reproach, and the world is so extremely polite that while it perhaps execrates the memory of the first spoiler, it compliments the latter with the reputation of unquestionable probity—let my readers see in what manner people should act, when they are made the heirs of ill gotten fortunes shall be the business of the following little narrative.

Sir John Wentworth was a younger brother of family, who by the death of an uncle in Oxfordshire became possessed of a title, but of nothing else; the baronet, whom he succeeded in honour had it in his power to bequeath every foot of his estate, as he thought proper, and as he never entertained any cordial affection for Sir John, he left it to a more distant relation. This was rather an unfortunate circumstance for Sir John, whose finances were not in a very flourishing situation—however as his person was handsome, his address elegant, and his education finished, he did not quite despair of obtaining a fortune somewhat suitable to his rank—Nor was our baronet's expectations altogether without reason—to the qualities we have already described Sir John, added a deep dissimulation, and a fascinating plausibility—he knew mankind well, and was inclined upon every occasion to profit by the weakness or generosity of his acquaintance, nor was an opportunity long wanting to gratify his avarice—a young widow who had been left in the possession of a large estate by the last will of a doating husband, saw Sir John by accident at Bath, liked, and married him; as love is seldom accompanied by prudence, she would by no means lock up her fortune from the man she had honoured with her person.—

True she had a daughter by her former husband; but what of that? She was in love with her present,—and we generally believe those people are really worthy of our regard, whom we eagerly wish to deceive it:—Besides this, Miss Milmour's daughter had ten thousand pounds settled on her by her father's will, which Lady Wentworth thought a very handsome provision; and it was so in reality, if her mother had not been her guardian,

and this guardian's fate entirely at the disposal of Sir John. It is unnecessary to dwell minutely upon particulars;—our baronet had married totally from interested motives, and as we have already observed he was not the most conscientious of mankind,—he was not therefore united two years to his lady till he got possession of Miss Milmour's fortune, and in less than two years after both the mother and the daughter were negligently left at a miserably old seat above two hundred miles from the capital, where Lady Wentworth after undergoing every species of mortification, and knowing that the man whom she loved to distraction publicly cohabited with another woman, died of a broken heart; leaving Miss Milmour wholly dependant on the generosity of a wretch whom she herself had found to be utterly divested not only of sentiment, but shame, and not only of gratitude but of honesty.

Miss Milmour's relations in this exigence took the young lady home, and having in vain applied to Sir John for her fortune, endeavoured to recover it by law; but unhappily justice is not always successful; the glorious uncertainty of the courts fatigued them for many years, and in the end totally deceived their expectations. This greatly cooled the affections of the young lady's friends, whose regard had for some time been gradually declining, from the unpromising appearance of affairs, and she was at last induced from motives of prudence as well as tenderness, to throw herself into the arms of a worthy young fellow who had a company in a marching regiment, and to whom she was rendered additionally dear, by the melancholy turn in her circumstances.

All this time it must be confessed the world made very free with Sir John Wentworth's character; they exclaimed at his inhumanity in the very moment they acknowledged his politeness, and though the law had pronounced in his favour, the decision by no means removed the reflections which were eternally thrown upon his character.—But though his name was frequently mentioned with abhorrence, his company was never avoided; and those who acknowledged the cruelty of his disposition, were the first to give him invitations, and though they could say nothing in favour of his principles, they were always ready to declare that he was infinitely agreeable: death

death, however, did not treat him so politely as the world did; it took him away in the midst of all his illgotten wealth, without a moment of previous intimation, and an apoplexy snatched away at a splendid assembly as very a wretch as ever was a disgrace to humanity.—

Sir John was succeeded by a son, who though untainted with his crimes, was not what a good man should reverence as an amiable character. He knew his father had robbed, (for justice authorizes no elegant palliation of terms) the poor Miss Milmour, now Mrs. Ormsby of her whole fortune, and was sensible, that this very Mrs. Ormsby with her husband and an infant daughter, were labouring under the greatest distresses; yet so far was he from restoring what she had been plundered of, that he thought it extremely generous to send them an occasional five guineas for temporary relief.—Nay, the world thought it extremely generous also, and Sir Charles was every where mentioned in consequence of this conduct as a man of the greatest benevolence.—His son Wilbraham however, the hero of this little story, had scarcely reached his twelfth year when he felt much compassion for Mrs. Ormsby; he would seize his papa to send the unhappy family something, frequently added his pocket money to the present, but unknown, when he knew the servant was sent to their house.—Yet notwithstanding this solicitude in their favour, he had never seen them;—his only spring of action was the natural rectitude of his heart, and he would often wish Sir Charles would place them in some comfortable independency.—As he grew older, he felt more strongly for them, and secretly blushed at the cruelty of his grandfather;—but his studies, and the tour of Europe, in some measure diverted his attention from their necessities; and as his allowance from rather a severe and parsimonious father was pitifully slender, he could only secretly grieve at the lamentable state of their circumstances.—

Besides this, a circumstance happened while he was in Italy, which principally engrossed his heart.—In Sienna he had the misfortune of wounding a gentleman dangerously who grossly insulted him, and thought it necessary to fly to a neighbouring state as fast as possible, and to avoid the resentment of the gentle-

man's numerous relations who loudly threatened to revenge their friend, he changed his name, and lived for some time very privately.—Notwithstanding this cautiousness of conduct, an English family, then resident at the place of his retreat, quickly discovered that they had a countryman in town, and gave him an invitation so goodnaturedly importunate, that he embraced it with a double degree of satisfaction, because it rendered his safety more secure, and furnished him with an opportunity of spending many an hour very agreeably, which at this time hung uncommonly heavy upon his hands.—

[To be concluded in our next.]

Case of Captain Porteous.

ON Wednesday April 14, 1736, one Andrew Wilson, condemned for the robbery of a collector of the customs was executed at Edinburgh, attended by a numerous guard, to prevent a rescue, which was apprehended; but tho' nothing of that kind was attempted, Captain John Porteous, the commander of the city guard, on a parcel of boys throwing stones at the executioner as he was cutting him down, and as is usual at executions, fired among the people, and his guard followed his example, by which about twenty persons were unhappily killed or wounded. The captain and others, guilty of this rash and barbarous action, were thereupon committed to prison, as they had not the least order from the magistrates to fire, who were themselves in danger of being killed, a ball having grazed the side of the window, up stairs, where they stood. For this fact he was tried found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to death*. On Aug. 26, upon his petition† to the late queen Caroline, then regent, he was reprieved for six weeks. This reprieve arrived at Edinburgh, on Sept. 2, and the execution was to have been on the 8th, which being bruited abroad amongst the populace, occasioned a most tragical catastrophe; for, on the 7th, a well conducted party of men, or mob, entered, about ten at night, the city of Edinburgh, and seized all the fire-arms &c. belonging to the city guard, surprize, locked the city gates, beat alarm, burnt the door of the prison where Porteous was confined after endeavouring in vain to force it open.

* See the whole trial in Lond. Mag. 1736, p. 498—508. † See ditto, p. 508 & seq.

dragged him from his apartment, and changed him upon a sign post near the market. After the execution was over, they left the arms and drums upon the place, where the next morning, they were found. During the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled in the different streets, to prevent any surprise from the king's forces, quartered in the suburbs. The magistrates attempting to suppress the mob, were pelted with stones, and threatened with fire arms, if they did not retire. The boldness, secrecy, and success of this enterprise, made it generally believed that persons above the vulgar rank had a hand in it; and the rather, as the keepers declared they were persons in good dress, who took the prisoner out, though disguised with leather aprons, &c. For this tumultuous proceeding, however, the sentence of parliament * fell upon the city and Lord-Provost of Edinburgh; 10000*l.* fine was laid upon the former, and the latter, Alexander Wilson, Esq; was incapacitated from holding any office of magistracy, at Edinburgh, or elsewhere in Great Britain. Rewards were appointed for the discovery of any of the persons concerned in the murder of Porteous, and for punishing those who should knowingly conceal them: However, we do not remember any one was ever discovered or apprehended for the fact.

Extract from the Narrative just published by the honourable Commodore Byron.

If many of those dissatisfied beings, who are continually repining under the dispensations of Providence, even while they possess the most comfortable necessities of life, would take the trouble of perusing this very affecting and sensible narrative, they would find the lot of others, who are no less entitled to the peculiar care of the Deity than themselves, infinitely more severe, and learn to view their situation with gratitude, instead of considering it with regret.—The distresses which Commodore Byron has laboured under with his unfortunate companions are inconceivable—surrounded with death in a variety of its most horrid forms, for a course of many months, yet struggling with sorrow he has triumphed over all, and now speaks with pleasure of a thousand dangers, each of which singly, to many

a murmurer in affluence, would appear an insurmountable calamity.

As the commodore's distresses, however, are of the general nature with those of other adventurers on the fickle element of water, and consist of shipwreck, hunger, nakedness, want of habitation on a dreadful coast, among savages, and the continual expectation of death, we shall not take our extract from this melancholy part of his narrative, but from that in which he is happily restored to some glimmering of hope, and brought among people with some little vestiges of humanity, by a straggling party of Indians, who lived on the borders of Spanish America, and were subject to the government of his most catholic majesty.

Their arrival at the first hospitable village was at night—but the cacique, or “principal, who was with Mr. Byron and his friends, awaked all the inhabitants by the noise he made, and obliged one of them to open his door to us, and immediately to make a large fire; for the weather was very severe, this being the month of June, the depth of winter in this part of the world. The Indians now flocked thick about us, and seemed to have great compassion for us, as our cacique related to them what part he knew of our history. They knew not what countrymen we were, nor could our guide inform them; for he had often asked us if we were French, Dutch, or English, the only nations he had ever heard of besides Spaniards. We always answered we were from Grande Bretagne, which he could make nothing of; for we were afraid, if he knew us to be English, as he had heard that nation was at war with the Spaniards, he never would have conducted us to Chiloe.

These good-natured compassionate creatures seemed to vie with each other who should take the most care of us. They made a bed of sheep skins close to the fire, for Capt. Cheap; and indeed, had it not been for the kind assistance he now met with, he could not have survived three days longer. Though it was now about midnight, they went out and killed a sheep, of which they made broth, and baked a large cake of barley-meal. Any body may imagine what a treat this was to wretches who had not tasted a bit of bread, or any

* See Lond. Mag. 1737, p. 219, 226, 287, 300, 548, 718, 723.

any wholesome diet, for such a length of time. After we could eat no longer, we went to sleep about the fire, which the Indians took care to keep up. In the morning the women came from far and near, each bringing with her something. Almost every one had a pipkin in her hand, containing either fowls or mutton made into broth, potatoes, eggs, or other eatables. We fell to work as if we had eat nothing in the night, and employed ourselves so for the best part of the day. In the evening, the men filled our house, bringing with them some jars of a liquor they called chicha, made of barley-meal, and not very unlike our oat-ale in taste, which will intoxicate those who drink a sufficient quantity of it; for a little has no effect. As soon as the drink was out, a fresh supply of victuals was brought in; and in this manner we passed the whole time we remained with those hospitable Indians. They are a strong well made people, extremely well featured, both men and women, and vastly neat in their persons. The mens dress is called by them a puncho, which is a square piece of cloth, generally in stripes of different colours, with a slit in the middle of it wide enough to let their heads through, so that it hangs on their shoulders, half of it falling before, and the other behind them: Under this they wear a short kind of flannel shirt without sleeves or neck. They have wide-kneed breeches, something like the Dutch seamen, and on their legs a sort of knit buskins without any feet to them, but never any shoes. Their hair is always combed very smooth, and tied very tight up in a great bunch close to the neck; some wear a very neat hat of their own making, and others go without. The women wear a shift like the mens shirts, without sleeves; and over it a square piece of cloth, which they fasten before with a large silver pin, and a petticoat of different stripes: They take as much care of their hair as the men; and both have always a kind of fillet bound very tight about the forehead, and made fast behind: In short, these people are as cleanly as the several savage nations we had met with before were beastly. Upon our first coming here, they had dispatched a messenger to the Spanish corregidore at Castro, a town a considerable distance from hence, to inform him of our arrival. At the end of three days, this man returned with an order to the

chief caciques of these Indians we were amongst, to carry us directly to a certain place, where there would be a party of soldiers to receive us. These poor people now seemed to be under great concern for us, hearing by the messenger the preparations that were making to receive us; for they stand in vast dread of the Spanish soldiery. They were very desirous of knowing what countrymen we were. We told them we were English, and at that time at war with the Spaniards; upon which they appeared fonder of us than ever; and I verily believe, if they durst, would have concealed us amongst them, lest we should come to any harm. They are so far from being in the Spanish interest, that they detest the very name of a Spaniard. And, indeed, I am not surprised at it; for they are kept under such subjection, and such a laborious slavery, by mere dint of hard usage and punishments, that it appears to me the most absurd thing in the world, that the Spaniards should rely upon these people for assistance upon any emergency."

From these kind people Mr. Byron and his companions were removed gradually nearer to Lima, and in some places treated with the greatest hospitality by the Spaniards—One gentleman, in particular, offering them two thousand dollars, six hundred of which they accepted, though he never had the least expectation of being repaid. A Scotch physician likewise, who had married a lady of fortune in that part of the world kept them with the greatest generosity at his house for two years, and a common Spanish soldier, who had a wife and six children, saved half his pay to support Mr. Byron, and one of his friends when in prison at another place, through which he was carried, before his embarkation for Europe. His adventures are many, and he arrived at last in England but so extremely low in cash that he was barely able to hire a horse, and came down from Dover without eating a single morsel, defrauding even the turnpike he says, from an utter incapacity to pay them.

WE have given, this month, a half-length of that great Corsican chief PASCAL PAOLI, engraved by Miller, as described by Mr. Bowell, and which that gentleman has approved as a striking likeness. A View of the Royal Palace of Strelitz of which an account was given in our last.



PASCAL PAOLI.

General of the Corsicans. as described by

M^r Boswell.



[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

May, 1768,

H h

But

A LIST of the HOUSE OF COMMONS elected for the Thirteenth Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN

The NEW MEMBERS

Abingdon, John Morton, esq;
Agmondesham, William Drake, sen. *William Drake*, jun. esqrs.
St. Alban's, Richard Sutton, *John Radcliffe*, esqrs.
Albion, Zachary Phil. Fonnereau, Nicolas Linwood, esqrs.
Albion, in Suff. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, *Andrew Wilkinson*, esqrs.
Albion, in Yorksh. Sir J. Griffin Griffin, K. B. *Benj. Lettoulie*, esq;
Andover, Philip Honeywood, Charles Jenkinson, esqrs.
Appleby, Sir Geo. Colebrook, bt. *Lauchlin Macklean*, esq;
Arundel, Lawrence Sullivan, Charles Boon, esqrs.
Atherbury, Anthony Bacon, *John Durand*, esqrs.
Aylesbury, Rt. hon. Lord North
Banbury, Denys Rolle, John Cleveland, esqrs.
Barnstaple, Sir John Sebright, bt. John Smith, esq;
Bath, Earl of Upper Ossory, Rob. Henley Ongley, esq;
Bedfordshire, Samuel Whitbread, Richard Vernon, esqrs.
Bedford, Hon. Ja. Brudenell, Hon. Rob. Brudenell
Bedwin, Sir Fr. Hen. Drake, bt. Hon. Geo. Hobart
Beccles, Arthur Vassittart, Tho. Craven, esqrs.
Beckley, Sir John Hussey Delaval, Rob. Paris Taylor, esq;
Beckley, Hugh Bethel, Charles Anderson, esqrs.
Beckley, Hon. Thomas Lyttelton
Bewdley, George Clive, *William Clive*, esqrs.
Bishop's Castle, Sir Kenrick Clayton, bt. Rob. Clayton, esq;
Blechingly, George Hunt, *James Laroche*, jun. esqrs.
Bodmyn, James West, Nathaniel Cholmeley, esqrs.
Boroughbridge, Lord Mountstewart, *Henry Lawes Luttrell*, esq;
Bosminney, Lt. Rob. Bertie, Charles Amcotts, esq;
Boston, Robert Wood, *William Egerton*, esq;
Brackley, Rt. Hon. Earl Winterton, Charles Lowndes, esq;
Bramber, Tho. Coventry, *Sambrink Freeman*, esqrs.
Bridport, Visc. Perceval, *Benjamin Allen*, esq;
Bridgewater, Lt. Visc. Clare, *Matthew Brickdale*, esq;
Bristol, Lord Pigot, Lieut. Gen. Wm. Whitmore, esq;
Bridgenorth, Earl Verney, Richard Lowndes, esq;
Buckinghamshire, Rt. Hon. Geo. Grenville, *Hon. Henry Grenville*
Buckingham, Fane William Sharp, Thomas Worley, esq;
Callington, Hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice, John Dunning, esq;
Calne, Marquis of Granby, Sir John Hynde Cotton, bt.
Cambridgeshire, Hon. Charles Yorke, Hon. Tho. Townshend
Cambridge University, Soame Jenyns, esq; Hon. Ch. Sloane Cadogan
Cambridge, town of, William Wilson, *Chas. Phillips*, esqrs.
Camelford, William Lynch, Richard Mills, esqrs.
Canterbury, Lt. Edw. Bentinck, *Geo. Musgrave*, esq;
Carlisle, Tho. Whateley, Jennison Shafto, esqrs.
Castle Rising, Sam. Egerton, John Crewe, esqrs.
Cheshire, Tho. Grosvenor, Rd. Wilbraham Bootle, esqrs.
Chichester, Hon. William Keppel, Tho. Connolly, esq;
Chippingham, Sir Tho. Fludyer, knt. Sir Edw. Baynton, bt.
Christchurch, Hon. Tho. Robinson, James Harris, esqrs.
Cirencester, Eastcourt Creswell, James Withed, esqrs.
Clitheroe, Ashton Curzon, Nathaniel Lyfter, esqrs.
Cockermouth, Sir George Macartney, knt. Ch. Jenkinson, esq;
Colchester, Chas. Gray, Isaac Martin Redow, esqrs.
Corff Castle, *John Jenkinson*, John Bond, esqrs.
Cornwall, Sir John St. Aubin, Sir John Moleworth, bts.
Coventry, Hon. And. Archer, Hon. H. Seymour Conway,
Cricklade, Hon. Geo. Damer, Sir Rob. Fletcher, knt.
Cumberland, Henry Curwen, esq; Sir James Lowther, bt.
Dartmouth, Lord Visc. Howe, Richard Hopkins, esq;
Derbyshire, Lt. Geo. Cavendish, *Godfrey Bagnall Clarke*, esq;
Derby, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Wm Fitzherbert, esq;
Devon, Chas. Garth, James Sutton, esqrs.
Devonshire, Sir R. Warwick Bamfylde, bt. J. Parker, esq;
Devonshire, Geo. Pitt, Humphry Sturt, esqrs.
Dorchester, Hon. John Damer, William Ewer, esq;
Dover, Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, Rt. Hon. Lord Bussell,
Downton, Tho. Duncombe, *Rich. Croft*, esqrs.
Droitwich, Robert Harley, Tho. Foley, esqrs.
Dunwich, *Gerrard Wm Van Neck*, Miles Barne sen. esq;
Durham, Hon. Fred. Vane, esq; Sir Tho. Clowring, bt.
Ducham, City of, John Tempest jun. John Lambton, esqrs.
Ealing, John Buller jun. Richard Hufsey, esqrs.
St. Edmundsbury, Hon. Ch. Fitzroy, Hon. Aug. John Hervey,
Epsom, Sir William Maynard, b. *John Luther*, esq;
Exeter, John Rushout, *George Durand*, esqrs.
John Rolfe Walter, John Buller, esqrs.

Eye, Lord Viscount Allen, *Hon. Wm Cornwallis*, esq;
Fowey, Philip Rathleigh, *Ja. Moodyford Haywood*, esq;
Gatton, Hon. John Damer, *Joseph Martin*, esq;
St. Germain, Edward Elliott, Samuel Salt, esqrs.
Gloucestershire, Tho. Tracy, Edw. Southwell, esqrs.
Gloucester, Ch. Barrow, Gen. Augustus Selwyn, esqrs.
Grampian, Grey Cooper, *Chas. Wolfran Cornwall*, esqrs.
Grantham, Lord George Sutton, Sir John Cuff, bt.
Grimston, Joseph Mellish, esq; *Anthony St. Leger*,
East Grinstead, John Irwin, esq; Lord George Sackville,
Guildford, George Onslow, esq; Sir Fletcher Norton, knt.
Hampshire, Sir Simon Stuart, bt. *Lord Henley*
Hampshire, John Roberts, Edw. Harvey, esqrs.
Harwich, Tho. Moore Molyneux, *William Burrall*, esqrs.
Hale, Samuel Martin, William Ashburnham, esqrs.
Hastings, Wm Evelyn, esq; *Earl of Clanbrassil*
Helsdon, Tho. Foley, *Tho. Foley jun.* esqrs.
Hereford, Ja. Scudamore, *Richard Peter Symonds*, esq;
Hereford, Tho. Halsey, William Plumer jun. esqrs.
Hertford, John Calvert, *William Cowper*, esqrs.
Hertford, Sir Cha. Saunders, *Beilby Thompson*, esq;
Heydon, Gen. A'Court, Ch. Fitzroy Scudamore, esq;
Heytesbury, Frederick Montagu, esq;
Higham, Wm Hussey, *John St. Leger Douglas*, esqrs.
Hindon, Sir Geo. Yonge, bt. *Bras Crosby*, esq;
Honiton, Rt. Hon. James Grenville, Robert Pratt, esq;
Horsham, Earl Ludlow, Visc. Hinchinbrook,
Huntingdon, Robert Jones, esq; Hon. Henry Seymour,
Huntingdon, William Evelyn, *John Savorybridge*, esqrs.
Hythe, Peter Legh, *Brownlowe Cuff*, esqrs.
Ilchester, Tho. Staunton, *Wm Woolsten*, esqrs.
Ipswich, Tho. Durrant, Adam Drummond, esqrs.
St. Ives, Sir Brook Bridges, bt. *Hon. J. Frad. Sackville*,
Kent, Sir John Turner, bt. Hon. Tho. Walpole, esq;
King's, Hon. Lt. Rob. Manners, Wm Weddell, esq;
Kingston, Sir Anth. Tho. Abdy, bt. Hon. Rob. Boyle
Kensington, Walsingham
Lancashire, Lt. Strange, *Ld. Archibald Hamilton*,
Lancashire, Francis Reynolds, esq; Sir Geo. Warren, K. B.
Launceston, Humphry Morrice, Wm Amherst, esqrs.
Leicester, Sir Tho. Cave, Sir John Palmer, bts.
Leicester, *Hon. Bath Grey*, *Eyre Cote*, esq;
Leominster, Viscount Bateman, *John Carnar*, esq;
Leke, Edw. Elliot, *Samuel Salt*, esq;
Leith, Henry Cavendish, *Charles Brett*, esqrs.
Lewes, *Hon. Tho. Hampden*, *Tho. Hay*, esq;
Lyme, Henry Fane, esq; Lord Burgherth
Lincolnshire, Lord Brownlow Bertie, Tho. Whichcot, esq;
Lincoln, *Tho. Scrape*, *Hon. Constantine John Phipps*, esqrs.
Lichfield, Tho. Anson, Tho. Gilbert, esqrs.
Liverpool, Sir Wm Meredith, bt. Richard Pennant, esq;
London, Sir Rob. Ladbroke, knt. Wm Beckford, Hon.
Tho. Harley, and *Barlow Tractick*, esqrs.
Ludlow, Edward Herbert, *William Fellows*, esqrs.
Lutterworth, Lord Garlies, Penistone Lamb, esq;
Lymington, Harry Burrard, Adam Drummond, esqrs.
Maidstone, *Hon. Charles Marham*, Robert Gregory, esq;
Malden, John Bullock, John Huske, esqrs.
Malmesbury, *Earl of Donegal*, Hon. Tho. Howard, esq;
Malton, Lord Visc. unt Downe, Savile Finch, esq;
Marlborough, Hon. Rob. Brudenell, esq; Sir James Long, bt.
Marlow, William Clayton, William Dickenson, esqrs.
St. Mary, Edmund Nugent, George Boscawen, jun. esqrs.
St. Michael, John Stevenson, James Scawen, esqrs.
Midhurst, *Hon. Charles James Fox*, Lord Stavordale
Middlesbrough, Geo. Cooke, *John Wilkes*, esqrs.
Milborne, Ed. Walter, *Tho. Hutchings Medlycott*, esqrs.
Minchin, *Henry Fonnereau Luttrell*, Charles Whitworth, esq;
Monmouth, John Hanbury, Tho. Morgan, jun. esqrs.
Morpeth, *John Stegney*, esq;
Newark, *Pen Beckford*, esq; Sir Mat. White Ridley,
Newcastle under Line, John Manners, John Shelley, esqrs.
Newcastle upon Tyne, Alexander Forrester, John Wrottesley, esqrs.
Newport, Cornwall, Sir Walter Blackett, bt. Mat. Ridley, esq;
Newport, Richard Bull, Wm de Grey, esqrs.
John James, *Haas Slegan*, esqrs.

Newton, Lancashire, Peter Legh
Newtowne, Hamph. Sir John
Norfolk, Thomas
Northallerton, Daniel
Northamptonshire, Sir Edm
Northampton, Sir Geo.
Northumberland, Sir Edw.
Norwich, Harbord
Nottinghamshire, John Hew
Nottingham, Hon. W
Oakhampton, Thomas
Orford, Lord Visc
Oxfordshire, Lord Cha
Oxford University, Sir Roger
Oxford City, George
Penryn, Francis B
Peterborough, Sir Mat.
Petersfield, William
Plymouth, Viscount
Plymouth, William
Pontefract, Lord Visc
Poole, Tho. Cal
Portsmouth, Sir Edw.
Preston, haugh,
Preston, Sir Peter
Queenborough, Sir Ch. F
Reading, John Dod
East Retford, Sir Cecil
Richmond, Sir Law.
Ripon, Wm. Aist
Rochester, John Cal
New Romney, Sir Edw.
Rutlandshire, Tho. Noe
Rye, John Nor
Ryegate, Charles C
Shropshire, Sir John
Salisbury, Tho. Brad
Sandwich, Visc. Con
New Sarum, Hon. Edw
the Hon
William C
Fountayne
George A
Vice. Gage
Shaftesbury, William C
Shoreham, Sir Sam.
Shrewsbury, Lord Clive
Somersetshire, Sir Ch. K
Southampton, Hans Stan
Southwark, Sir Joseph
Staffordshire, Lord Grey
Stafford, Lord Visc
Stamford, George A
Steyning, Sir John F
Stockbridge, Richard F
Sudbury, Patrick B
Suffolk, Sir Tho. C
Surrey, Sir Francis
Suffex, Rt. Hon.
Tarnworth, Edward T
Tavistock, Rich. Rig
Taunton, Alexander J
Tewksbury, Sir Wm C
Thetford, Right Hon
Thirsk, Drumme
Sir Thom
Tiverton, Nathaniel
Totness, Peter Bur
Tregony, Thomas P
Truro, Hon. Geo.
Wallingford, John Aub
Wareham, Ralph Bur
Warwickshire, Sir Ch. M
ley, esq;
Rt. Hon
Clement T

of GREAT-BRITAIN, who were summoned to meet for the first Session on Tuesday the 10th of May, 1768.

MEMBERS are printed in *Italics*.

Peter Legh, Anthony James Keck, esqrs.
Sir John Barrington, bt. Harcourt Powell, esq;
Thomas de Grey, esq; Sir Edw. Ashley, bt.
Daniel Lascelles, Edward Lascelles, esqrs.
Sir Edmund Isham, Sir William Dolben, bts.
Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney, Sir George Osborn, bts.
Sir Edw. Blaker, bt. Geo. Shafto Delaval, esq;
Harbord Harbord, Edward Bacon, esqrs.
John Hewett, esq; Hon. Tho. Willoughby,
Hon. William Howe, John Plumtree, esqrs.
Thomas Pitt, Thomas Brand, esqrs.
Lord Visc. Beauchamp, Edward Colman, esq;
Lord Charles Spencer, Lord Viscount Wenman
Sir Roger Newdigate, bt. Francis Page, esq;
George Nares, William Hartcourt, esqrs.
Francis Bassett, Hugh Pigot, esqrs.
Sir Mat. Lamb, bt. Matthew Wyldere, esqrs.
William Jolliffe, esq; Rt. hon. Welbore Ellis
Viscount Barrington, Francis Holburne, esq;
William Baker, jun. Paul Henry Ourry, esqrs.
Lord Visc. Galway, Sir Rowland Wynn, bt.
Tho. Calcraft, Joshua Manger, esqrs
Sir Edw. Hawke, K. B. Sir Mat. Fetherston-
haugh, bt.
Sir Peter Leicester, Sir Frank Standish, bts.
Sir Ch. Frederick, K. B. Sir Piercy Brett, knt.
John Dodd, Henry Vanfittart, esqrs.
Sir Cecil Wray, bt. John Olley, esq;
Sir Law. Dundas, bt. Alex. Wedderburn, esq;
Wm. Aislaby, Charles Allanson, esqrs.
John Calcraft, William Gordon, esqrs.
Sir Edw. Deering, bt. Richard Jackson, Esq;
Tho. Noel, George Bridges Brudenell, esq;
John Norris jun. Rofe Fuller, esqrs.
Charles Cocks, esq; Hon. John Yorke
Sir John Astley, bt. Charles Baldwin, esq;
Tho. Bradshaw, Mart. Bladen Harvok, esqrs.
Visc. Conyngham, Philip Stephens, esq;
Hon. Edw. Bouverie, and a double return of
the Hon. Step. Fox and Hen. Dawkins, esqrs.
William Gerrard Hamilton, John Crauford, esqrs.
Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldeston, esq; Hon.
George Manners
Visc. Gage, George Medley, esq;
William Chafin Grove, Ralph Payne, esqrs.
Sir Sam. Cornish, bt. Peregrine Cust, esq;
Lord Clive, Noel Hill, esq;
Sir Ch. Kemys Tyate, Rich. Hippisley Cox, esq;
Hans Stanley, esq; Visc. Palmerston,
Sir Joseph Mawbey, bt. Henry Thrale, esq;
Lord Grey, Sir William Bagott, bt
Lord Visc. Chetwynd, Richard Whitworth, esq;
George Aufreere, esq; Lieut. Gen. Geo. Howard
Sir John Filmer, bt. Tho. Edwards Freeman, esq;
Richard Fuller, Richard Worge, esq;
Patrick Blake, Walden Hammer, esqrs.
Sir Tho. Charles Bunbury, bt. Sir John Ross, bt.
Sir Francis Vincent, bt. Geo. Onslow, esq;
Rt. Hon. Tho. Pelham, esq; Lord Geo. Lennox,
Edward Thurloe, William De Grey, esqrs.
Rich. Rigby, Rich. Neville Neville, esqrs.
Alexander Popham, Nathaniel Webb, esqrs.
Sir Wm Codrington, bt. Nicholson Calvert, esq;
Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, John
Drummond, esqrs.
Sir Thomas Frankland, bt. Wm Frankland, esq;
Nathaniel Ryder, John Duntze, esqrs.
Peter Burrell, Philip Jennings, esqrs
Thomas Pownal, esq; Hon. John Gray,
Hon. Geo. Boscawen, Hon. Ed. Hugh Boscawen
John Aubrey, Robert Pigott, esqrs.
Ralph Burton, Robert Pals, esqrs.
Sir Ch. Mordaunt, bt. Wm Thockmorton Brom-
ley, esq;
Rt. Hon. Geo. Greville, Henry Archer, esq;
Clement Tudway, Robert Child, esqrs.

Wendover,
Wenlock,
Weobly,
Westbury,
Westlooe,
Westminster,
Westmoreland,
Weymouth and Mel-
combe Regis,
Whitchurch,
Wigan,
Wilton,
Wiltshire,
Winchelsea,
Winchester,
Windsor,
Woodstock,
Worcestershire,
Worcester,
Wotton Bassett,
Chipping Wycomb,
Yarmouth, Norf.
Yarmouth, Hampf.
Yorkshire,
York,

Anglesea,
Beaumaris,
Breconshire,
Brecon,
Cardiff,
Cardiganhire,
Cardigan,
Carmarthenhire,
Carmarthen,
Carnarvonshire,
Carnarvon,
Denbighshire,
Denbigh,
Flintshire,
Flint,
Glamorganhire,
Haverfordwest,
Merionethshire,
Montgomeryshire,
Montgomery,
Pembrokeshire,
Pembroke,
Radnorshire,
Radnor,

Edmund Burke, esq; Sir Rob. Darling, knt.
Sir Henry Bridgman, bt. George Forrester, esq;
Hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne, Sim. Luttrell, esqrs.
Peregrine Bertie, William Blackstone, esqrs.
James Townshend, William Graves, esqrs.
Hon. Edwin Sandys, Earl Percy
John Robinson, Thomas Farwick, esqrs.
Lord Walbham, Sir Charles Davers, bart.
Jeremiah Dyson, John Tucker, esqrs.
Hon. Hen. Wallop, Tho. Townsend, jun. esqrs.
George Byng, Beaumont Hotbam, esqrs.
Hon. Hen. Herbert, Hon. Nicholas Herbert, esqrs.
Edward Popham, Tho. Goddard, esqrs.
Tho. Orby Hunter, esq; Earl of Thomond
Henry Penton, George Powlett, esqrs.
Hon. Augustus Keppel, Ld. Geo. Beauchlerk
Rt Hon. Ld Rob. Spencer, Wm Gordon, esq;
Hon. John Ward, Rt Hon. W. Dowdeswell
Henry Crabb Boulton, John Walfh, esqrs.
Hon. Hen. St. John, T. Efcourt Crefwell, esqrs.
Robert Waller, Isaac Barré, esqrs.
Rich. Walpole, Charles Townsend, esqrs.
Jerwoise Clarke, William Strode, esqrs.
Sir George Savile, Edwin Lascelles, esq;
Rt Hon. Ld John Cavendish, Ch. Turner, esq;

W A L E S.

Owen Meyrick, esq;
Sir Hugh Williams, bart.
Thomas Morgan, esq;
Charles Morgan, esq;
Herbert Mackworth, esq;
Lord Viscount Lisburne,
Sir Herbert Lloyd, bart.
George Rice, esq;
Griffith Phillips, esq;
Thomas Wynne, esq;
Glyn Wynn, esq;
Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart;
Richard Myddleton, esq;
Sir Roger Mostyn, bart.
Sir John Glynne, bart.
Hon. Geo. Venables Vernon, esq;
William Edwards, esq;
John Pugh Pryce, esq;
Edward Kynaston, esq;
Richard Clive, esq;
Sir Richard Philipps, bart.
Sir William Owen, bart.
Chafe Price, esq;
John Lewis, esq;

SCOTLAND,

SHIRES.

Aberdeen,
Air,
Argyll,
Bamff,
Berwick,
Bute and Caithness,
Clackmannan,
Dumbarton,
Dumfries,
Edinburgh,
Elgin,
Fife,
Forfar,
Haddington,
Inverness,
Kincardine,
Kircudbright, a Stew.
Lanerk,
Linlithgow,

Alexander Garden, esq.
David Kennedy, esq.
Thomas Dundas, esq.
Earl of Fife,
James Pringle, jun. esq.
Lord Fortrose
Robert Adams, esq.
Archibald Edmonstone, esq.
Hon. Lieut. Gen. Archibald Douglas
Sir Alexander Gilmour, bart.
Col. Francis Grant.
John Scott, esq.
Earl Panmure,
Sir George Suttie, bart.
Simon Fraser, esq.
Colonel Robert Hepburn Rickart
James Murray, esq.
John Lockhart Ross, esq.
John Hope, esq.

Nairn and Cromarty, Sir John Gordon, bart.
Orkney, Stewartry, Thomas Dundas, esq.
Peebles, Right Hon. James Montgomery, esq;
Perth, David Grame, esq.
Renfrew, William M'Dowall, esq.
Rofs, Right Hon. James Stenart Mackenzie,
Roxburgh, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.
Selkirk, John Pringle, esq.
Stirling, Thomas Dundas, esq.
Sutherland, Hon. James Wemyss, esq.
Wigtoun, Hon. Capt. Keith Stewart

ROYAL BURGHS.

Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.
Inverary, Kintore, Hon. James Stewart
Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Lieut. Col. Patrick Warrander
Cambeltoun, Inve- Lord Frederick Campbell
rary, Haddington, Dunbar,
North - Berwick, William Douglas, jun. esq.
Lauder, Jedburgh, Sir Laurence Dundas
Renfrew, Glasgow, James Townshend Oswald, esq;
Rutherglen, Dum- Sir John Anstruther, bart.
barton, Pitteavoom,
Perth, Dundee, St. William Pultney, esq.
Andrews, Coupar, Hon. Thomas Lyon, esq.
Forfar, James Maclertan, esq.
Aberdeen, Montrose, Lieut. Col. Hector Monro
Brechin, Aberbro- Hon. Alexander Mackay
thock, Inverberrie, Capt. John Lockhart Ross
Sterling, Innerkeith- George-Augustus Selwyn, esq.
ing, Dumfermling,
Queensferry, Culrois,
Forreths, Fortrose, In- Returned for different Places.
verness, Nairn,
Kirkwall, Taine, Dor- Ch. Jenkinson, esq. for Cockermouth and Appleby.
neck, Dingwall,
Wick, Samuel Salt, esq. Liskeard and St. Germans.
Selkirk, Peebles, La- ditto — ditto.
nerk, Linlithgow, St Ives and Lymington.
Wigtoun, Stranrawer, Marlborough and Bedwin.
Whithorn, New- Tamworth and Newport.
Galloway, Gloucester and Wigtown.
Argyllshire, Orkney, and Stirling.

Seats vacated by Death.

Warwick. Henry Archer, esq.
Windfor. Lord George Beauchlerk.

Chosen since the General Election.

Windfor, Richard Tonson, esq;
Cockermouth, George Johnson, vice Cha. Jenkinson, esq;
who has taken his Seat for Appleby.

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State of the Controversy with the Author of The Appeal, continued from p. 182.

WITH respect to the unbigotted layman of the church of England, who in a civil and modest manner proposed some queries relative to the subject of the Appeal, I gave him a distinct answer, but did not think it necessary to pursue the debate any farther, upon the occasion of his second letter, as he seemed to decline it, and rest satisfied with his present sentiments, as a change might be attended with disagreeable consequences, viz. that he could not think Christ a sufficient Saviour, unless he believed in his divinity, i. e. supreme, or his strict equality with his God and Father, which is founded upon the notion of God's justice requiring an infinite satisfaction for the sins of mankind. This theological opinion is inconsistent with God's moral attributes, as it leaves no room for the exercise of his mercy; neither is it warranted by any declarations in the word of God: There we are frequently assured, that the redemption purchased for us by the merits of Christ proceeded entirely from the mere grace and favour of the One God and Father of all, who appointed this gracious dispensation to give all rational encouragement to sincere penitents consistently with a strict regard to his righteous laws. The merits of Christ are so far from affording any comfort to wilful sinners, whilst they continue such without an exemplary amendment, that they will aggravate the guilt of such a state, and consequently prove the terrible means of increasing their punishment. I would recommend to the unbigotted Layman the scripture doctrine of the redemption of man by Jesus Christ, by the late Dr. Sykes, printed for Millar, where he will find the most precise and rational account of this grand affair, founded upon scripture and reason.

This gentleman draws a consequence from my plain scripture account of Christ's advancement to extraordinary dignity and honour as a reward of his amazing humiliation, that he must have been in heaven before he came into the world, of a rank inferior to many of the angelic hosts, which, he thinks incredible. *Ans.* If this consequence be rightly drawn, the censure of it falls upon scripture itself, it being expressly declared by the sacred writers that the highest dignity to which Christ was advanced, viz. his receiving worship from the angels, was given him, because *he was slain*, Rev. v. viii. 9, 10; to which, several other passages might be added. But this consequence is evidently fallacious: Though the scripture has not particularly informed us what our Saviour's rank was before he came into the world, yet it may be justly inferred, that he was superior to the highest angels: and surely the humiliation of such an extraordinary person, though attended with a proportionable reward, must have sufficient merits to qualify him for the important work of our salvation, this grand scheme depending entirely upon the will of God, who appointed this gracious method, in order to shew what a prodigious value he sets upon innocence, virtue and obedience, so that the glorious person, who exhibited the brightest example of consummate holiness, was thought worthy to be the Saviour of sinful mortals, and to receive adoration from men and angels. *To him that overcometh*, says our Lord in his glorified state, *will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.* This is the important lesson we should learn from our Saviour's merits, without which all our most refined speculations will be of no account.

As the unbigotted layman lays a particular stress upon our Saviour's being called the Son of God, as if this necessarily implied his having the same metaphysical nature with his God and Father, and so was incapable of any exaltation; he is referred to my Defence p. 68, 69, where all the senses, in which our Saviour is called the Son of God, are ascertained by scripture, not one of which has any relation to his having the same nature with the Father.

As to the texts cited in this letter, they have been frequently considered, and undeniably shewn to be consistent with the doctrine of one Supreme God and the inferiority of Christ, and particularly in the Appeal and Defence, to which this gentleman has given no direct answer.

H h

But

May, 1768,

But, though the unbigotted Layman is not yet convinced by my sincere endeavours for this useful purpose, yet he has my thanks and acknowledgments for the christian manner in which he writes; and likewise for the candid concession he has made, that our public creeds should be purely scriptural, as well in their terms as ideas, and wishes that the Athanasian creed was not used in our churches, as being unscriptural. I am inclined to believe, that every unbigotted Layman of the Church of England, who has examined this point, is of the same opinion, though he may think it possible to deduce the doctrine of it from scripture.

I would just mention another particular in this candid letter of the unbigotted Layman; in the beginning of it he fairly acknowledges, *that there are many things touched upon in my letter to him, and enlarged on in the Appeal, which are beyond his purpose, and which he leaves to the discussion of the learned.* In other terms he has professed that he has not answered my letter, or Appeal.

Upon the whole it plainly appears from this impartial review of the controversy, as it stands in your Magazine, that the Appeal still remains upon the strong foundation of scripture interpreted by common sense: And instead of returning the language of contempt with which Mr. A. B. treats the author of it, I would only recommend it to his serious thoughts, to be more careful for time to come how he advances such confident assertions, without having maturely weighed the whole case with an impartial judgment.

With respect to the remaining part of the letter of Mr. A. B. his animadversions upon the ingenious author of the Confessional shew little else but a disposition to find fault with slight inaccuracies, and which are below the notice of so able a writer. I would only observe with regard to the fact relating to the offence given to many congregations by the reading of the Athanasian Creed, that this is strictly true, it being no uncommon case for several to sit down, whilst the minister is reading this unscriptural and irrational creed: Even several of the common people who are Bereans, begin to express their dislike at the reading

of it. Neither is this inconsistent with the observation of the author of the Confessional, *that few of the common people form any ideas of the trinity: Few* in this passage must be taken in the comparative sense with respect to the whole body of the common people, of whom it cannot be expected that they should form any rational ideas of the Trinity, unless they are particularly instructed, as their attention upon this subject is generally confined to the Athanasian forms, established by public authority, the grand support of all religious errors and corruptions.

I cannot indeed reflect without a serious concern on the religious state of the common people with regard to their Almighty Creator, whom they may perpetually see by his glorious works, and the revelation of his will by Moses and the prophets, by Christ and his apostles. But as they are not generally disposed to exercise their rational faculties upon this important subject, they have been liable to gross impositions in almost all ages and countries. Established superstition and idolatry have too generally overclouded the brightest evidence of reason and the gospel itself, clearly pointing out one supreme God and Merciful Father of all rational creatures; so that mankind have groped in the dark, though surrounded with the glorious light of the works and word of God.

We have no occasion to have recourse to the heathen world to be informed of the abominable superstition and idolatry, to which the bulk of the common people have been, and still are devoted: The gross corruptions of popery in the kingdoms around us, will furnish us with instances of it. Let any one but read the account of the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the 19th of October, 1767, in a letter from the Hon. William Hamilton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of our king, to the king of the two Sicilies inserted in your Magazine, for the last month: And he will be presented with such a dismal scene of abominable superstition and gross palpable idolatry, as would seem incredible even in a popish country, if it had not been attested by this respectable authority. (See p. 104.) I suppose by the account that St. Januarius and Genanide

to are the saint protectors of Naples established by law, an authority which sanctifies the vilest corruptions in religious matters.

'Tis matter of real concern to find grave divines of this protestant country employing this impious principle, viz. public authority, to defeat the truly christian proposals of the worthy author of the Confessional. I cannot help judging, that an attempt to remove the present burden of subscription in these days of light and free enquiry, deserves the thanks of all real protestants.

The case of Mr. Robertson a glorious confessor, of whom we have lately heard, though a private individual, demonstrates the necessity, the absolute necessity of pursuing the cause recommended not only by the Confessional, but several other treatises upon the same general plan, more especially the Free and Candid disquisitions. A church that by her subscriptions and offices excludes a person of Mr. Robertson's character from the public ministry, certainly wants a review. He seems by his excellent attempt to explain the Words, Reason, Substance, Person, &c. to have entered into the genuine spirit of christianity, and to have gained noble and exalted sentiments of the One God and Father of all, and the rational duties we owe to him, our fellow creatures and ourselves, free from human mixtures and corruptions: In a word, he has studied the scriptures to a very useful purpose, as he sees the religion of Christ in its original and beautiful simplicity; but above all, he has demonstrated his sincere attachment to the cause of truth and virtue by taking up the cross of Christ, and gloriously sacrificing his worldly interest, though pressed with a family unprovided for, to the favour of God and peace of conscience. I heartily wish it was in my power to do him any real service as a token of my cordial affection for this christian brother, whose person I never saw, nor ever held a correspondence with him, whose name I never knew till his honest and christian letter appeared in the Monthly Review, and your Magazine. I am, Sir,

Your constant reader

And very humble servant,

The Author of An Appeal.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Leigh, March 31, 1768.

THE promise of this piece on the great mortality of infants, made some months ago, was prevented being performed sooner from a family misfortune, the death of my spouse, last December, but which I now undertake again to perform.

Shocking it is surely to see in the annual bills of mortality, such vast number of babes hurried off this lower stage of life almost as soon as born; as if they came into the world only to look about them, and then die.

Thus we read above eight thousand die under two years of age, and above two thousand more between two and five, annually, in and about London only, and consequently above six times that number, every year, all over the nation. Nay, so great is the mortality of the human race in general, that some have calculated, that one half of mankind die before they arrive at the age of seventeen.

Let us try then, if we can by our advice lessen this growing evil; first, by shewing the cause; and, secondly, by offering a remedy for the same.

Among many lesser, and accidental, the greater causes are these two: First, The several diseases these young and tender creatures are naturally subject to, for which I recommend such to the doctors. The second cause is, the the great carelessness and cruelties of their unnatural nurses, the subject of this short dissertation.

To mention only the chief, as our bounds admit not of many; the first is, that barbarous and unnatural method of binding up their tender heads, bodies, and limbs, as soon as born, so opposite to their preceding state, when they lived at large, or they had never kicked their way into the world. For by bandages, rollers, &c. neither their bowels nor limbs have due growth and formation, nor can they act and exert themselves in that free and easy manner, it is plain, wise nature ever intended them. Hence so many become crooked, stunted, and consumptive, and have an ugly cast impressed upon their limbs they never afterwards outgrow. How would even brutes, with patience, endure such painful confinement?

To remedy this sorrow, dress them only with a flannel waistcoat, without sleeves, to tie loosely behind with a short petticoat sewed thereto, and over all a loose gown. Let the fastening be with loops or strings, without pins, which often prick the infant, and cause shrieks, the cause of which the stupid nurse is seldom cunning enough to discover. In short, the dress should be so simple as to be slipped easily off and on, without teasing the babe to extreme crying, often the cause of ruptures. Nor should even its head be pressed by the hand, and then bound up, but let only a loose cap be worn, and leave nature to her own work, who needs no such over officious nurses to assist her therein; much less does she want swaths, stays, bandages, rollers, and such trumpery contrivances, that are most ridiculously, nay most cruelly, used to close up the head, and keep it in its place, and to compress and support the body, as if nature, exact and wise nature, had produced her chief and most excellent work, a human creature so carelessly unfinished, as to need those idle aids of nurses to render it perfect. How did it do before it was born, when it lay at liberty in its mother's belly? so let it be free after it has come forth into this wide world.

They should lie likewise in a loose flannel at nights, to defend their bodies from the air; be seldom or never rocked; nor kept too close nor hot; their bodies should be rubbed all over, head and all, gently, every morning with a warm cloth, or flesh brush, and be kept dry. This regimen should be continued 'till three years old.

2. The next cause of children's untimely death is the improper food they are generally crammed with: As thick water pap, butter, sugar, oil, panada, caudle, and such like indigestible stuff. These corrupt, breed wind, cause cholicks, and convulsions; of which last disease alone four or five thousand generally die yearly at London; whereas half their diet should be thin, light broths, with a little well baked bread, biscuit, or rice in it. In short, their diet cannot well be too thin. They should not be fed above four times in twenty-four hours, and never in the night, only give them a little milk and water. It is wrong to use them to so

bad a custom, as to feed them till they throw it up again; if not used to it, they will not expect it. Pap, as it is commonly made, is at best but a species of glew, fit to plaster the inside of the guts, and obstruct the lacteals; nor make them swallow their victuals while lying on their backs; it is an unnatural posture, and such as you would not like yourself; but they should be fed in a sitting posture, as before birth, that they may swallow their food the easier, and with a better gust. If costive, use *magnesia alba*, or crude tartar, freely in their victuals; if convulsed, give *sperma cœti* with some powder of aniseeds rubbed with white sugar candy, often.

3. Another cause of their surprizing mortality is the letting them lie asleep, or awake, sitting or running about, uncovered, or in their wet cloaths, so careless are some unthinking mothers and nurses, who pretend thus to bring them up hardy, as if quite void of common sense; whereas nothing can be more hurtful to health, as it stops perspiration, souls the blood, and causes agues and swelled spleens, and lays the foundation of certain and premature death; while they little consider the weighty duty, and the solemn account they must one day give of this their great charge and office. Surely the dumb beast is in such a case much better off than these pretty heirs of eternity: Out of sixteen children by such, and other wicked ways, I myself have lost all but five.

4. The 4th chief cause of the death of many innocent infants is that wicked custom of forcing opiates, especially discordium down their throats, to compel them to lie quiet, while the lazy nurse may sleep and forget them. This unlucky composition of the shops, by coming under the knowledge of nurses, has certainly done much more hurt than good. I am of Dr. James's opinion, it is a silly medicine at best, and it is a pity it is not expunged the dispensatory, that any further mischief from it might be thereby prevented. If opiates are needed, nothing stronger than julap of camphor, or a solution of *assa foetida* should be used. I lost one boy only by eight drops of liquid laudanum; the baker killed another with his allum bread, and the nurse murdered a daughter by setting her before

before dressed, unknown to us, on a wet marble hearth, as soon as taken out of bed every morning.

It is very wholesome to dip the babies, now and then, in a tub of water, abating the coldness thereof at first, by adding some hot, and so diminish the quantity of the warm water gradually, till at last it may be left quite out; by this and friction their solids will be so well strengthened, that they will run alone in a few months time.

Doubt not then, but by observing these few and easy rules, that the precious lives of many babies may be happily preserved, and the number of adults be daily augmented, to the increased population of these three nations. But custom is a tyrant, and therefore it will be difficult to prevail with many to follow these directions; nevertheless, as there are several good sensible mothers in the land I despair not, but they will be well pleased to be informed of their mistakes, and most readily correct their errors, and thereby render me a happy instrument in preserving many a child's life. Last of all, when about two years old inoculate them with the measles, and some time after for the small pox, allowing them no strong liquors of any kind till they are grown up to be youths.

Since life is so short and uncertain, how unjustly do we repine at the shortness of our own, to think ourselves wronged if we attain not to old age, whereas it appears by nice calculation, that one half of those that are born are dead within seventeen years, and that the thirtieth person dies yearly all over the world: So that instead of murmuring at what we call an untimely death, we ought to account it a blessing that we have survived, perhaps many years, that period of life, whereat the one half of the whole race of mankind does not arrive.

Since the case is so, how needful is marriage to keep up the race of mankind, the growth and increase of whom is not so much stunted by any thing in the nature of the species, as it is from arbitrary rules, and the cautious difficulty most people make to adventure on the state of matrimony, from the dull prospect of the trouble,

and charge of providing for a family of little ones, so that by computation there is but one woman in six, who breed yearly; whereas, if those others that could breed were all married, very likely, four of six would bring us a baby every year. For which reason to promote population, much wanted at this time (the wars having carried off many, and the dearth of provisions half starved many more) for the honour of the best of kings, whose strength and glory consists in the number of his subjects: I lately published my book on Generation, to put young men in mind of their duty lawfully to obey nature's call, and answer one of the great ends here of their creation; no laws should be made against that holy ordinance; all uncleanness should be punished; old batchelors taxed, and those who get more children than ordinary should be encouraged by a public assistance, to bring up their issue: As was done by the law of *Jus Trium Liberorum* of the Romans. The present care, and provision, for poor parish children is excellent, and pity it is that our soldiers, and other military men, to be rendered useful in a double capacity, are not enduced to marry and beget a succession of such for their king, and country, by their little ones being brought up at the public charge, as the spurious breed charitably is in the Foundling hospital.

Your's

JOHN COOK.

To the Gentleman who signs Miso-Baskanos.

S I R,

IT has been often observed, that the worst cause produceth the greatest outcry; and, indeed, you begin with so much clamour, that every man of common sense and observation will, after reading a few lines of your letter, be apt to suspect you are in the wrong from one end of it to the other. For what but the being told ungrateful truths could excite such a tumult in your breast? Gladly should I be informed what excuse you can make for so much anger, and why it is criminal in me to take the same freedom with the Appeal and Confessional, which the authors of these books have taken with our liturgy, and the writings

writings of the *Irish champion* *. In the name of justice, what claim have these writers to an exemption from criticism? I have with some attention turned over the Appeal and Confessional, and cannot, for my life, discover any right their authors have to reverence from us, or perceive any reason which ought to induce a man, at their approach, to cry out

— *Hic quisquam veto faxit ole-*
tum,

Pinge duos angues. Pueri, sacer est lo-
cus, extra

Mejite—

In my letter, published in the Mag. for February last, I have asserted that *the Appeal hath been proved to be a paltry piece of impertinence, and its author a conceited weak man, and for the truth of these assertions I have appealed to every competent judge.* You, Sir, in your letter have asserted that the Appeal never has been, nor ever will be confuted. Alas! Sir, what can your opinion avail? I have appealed to competent judges; but I neither can nor will allow you to be a competent judge till you have proved yourself such. I am convinced by your letter that you have no judgment at all.

Moved by the hope of making the author of the Confessional a little humble, and of convincing him that he is not qualified for the work he would fain undertake, viz. the reformation of our liturgy, I have taken the liberty of laying before him a few of those inaccuracies with which his book abounds: and, in the first place, have remarked the following passage as a gross blunder. "When this was written, saith the author of the Confessional, I did not know of Dr. Macdonel's answer to the Appeal, much less of the appellant's replication;" upon which I told the author of the Confessional that it is to me inconceivable how he could know *much less* of one thing than of another thing of which he knew nothing.

You, Sir, have the assurance and ignorance to say this is very properly expressed, and, to prove the truth of what you say, produce some texts from scripture which you think similar. The first is from Sam. xxii, 15. For thy servant knew nothing of all this,

less or more. Alas, these words of Abimelech make nothing for you, they amount to no more than that he did not know any thing of all this, *less or more*, or, as we might at this day express it, *little or much.* So when Abigail found her husband drunk, she told him nothing *less or more*, until the morning light, i. e. she did not tell him any thing, *little or much*, until the morning light.

Your last quotation from scripture requires another answer. In Is. xl, 17. all nations are said to be accounted *less than nothing* and vanity.

I answer first, that it seems an uncouth way of vindicating a modern phrase, by saying it resembles a literal translation from a dead language.

Secondly, The word *nothing* has in your quotation a very different sense to what it bears when used by me; in the passage quoted from scripture it signifies the absence or privation of all things. But when I tell the author of the Confessional that I cannot conceive how he can know *much less* of one thing than of another of which he knows nothing, my meaning is, that I cannot conceive how he can know much less of one thing than of another of which he is entirely ignorant.

Thirdly, the words, *knows nothing*, are not the words of the author of the Confessional, but mine. Be pleased therefore to vindicate the sentiment as it is expressed in the Confessional: or be pleased to shew how a man can know much less of one thing than of another of which he is utterly ignorant.

I answer lastly, that in your quotation from scripture the nations are said to be accounted *less than nothing*, they are not said to be accounted *much less* than nothing. From whence it is evident that the expression you attempt to justify, by *much* exceeds the oriental Hyporbole by you brought to justify it.

From what has been said it is, I trust sufficiently clear, that you, Sir, who advise me to be a little better acquainted with the use of language, before I put on the haughty airs of a severe critic, are yourself a perfect Ignoramus.

The next passage censured by me is this, viz. do not prejudice them beforehand. Here is, you confess, an inaccuracy; but an inaccuracy, say you,

* Dr. Macdonel, a learned Irish gentleman who answered the Confessional, and who is jeeringly called the Irish Champion by the facetious author of the Confessional. See Confess. p. 360, 2d edit.

of which a much more able pen than that of A. B. might have been guilty.

Although A. B. dares not, cannot boast of abilities which would qualify him for a reformer of our liturgy, he is nevertheless of opinion that he hitherto stands guiltless of so palpable an absurdity as this before us: And if at any time he should unhappily sink so low as to commit so gross a blunder, he hopes his friends will deem it a sure sign of impaired faculties, and for the future deprive him of the use of pens and paper.

I have in the next place charged the author of the Confessional with a contradiction, which contradiction is inserted in my letter, published in the Mag. for Feb. last *. You, sagacious Sir, have inserted in your letter, only one part of this contradiction, and then insultingly cry out, what, in the name of truth, is there in this that looks like a contradiction? After which you bid me, *if capable of conviction, blush, and fill with confusion.*

I will, Sir, give you a piece of information, and I expect you will thank me for it: it is this: there can be no contradiction without two assertions, the one of which must be contrary to the other. Mark well what I have said, and rivet it in your memory: You will then know something.

But, though you have given your readers a part only of the contradiction with which I have charged the author of the Confessional, you have, I suppose to make us some amends for the omission, given us a complete contradiction of your own.

You quote the following passage from the Confessional. "The disqui-

sitors have laid before you a great many particulars which, perhaps, give more open and immediate offence to the common people than the doctrines of the Trinity; *about which, I am apt to think, few of them form any ideas;*" soon after this you ask the following question: "Who but a writer of a *very bad mind* would have made the Confessional say that the common people are not much offended at the doctrines of the Trinity, and that few of them form any ideas about them?" Pray, good Sir, is not the same thing said in the passage by you quoted from the Confessional? Let the candid reader now determine who ought to blush and fill with confusion.

Your last paragraph consists of many bad words, and much good advice. You conclude it thus: "Let him not once presume to say the pen of the Confessional can have no other effect with men of judgment than to produce a smile—*ill-minded, abusive man*, look again over thine own infamous letter; repent, sin no more, lest a much heavier rebuke, even than this, does soon fall upon thee."

I will not any more say that the pen of the author of the Confessional can have no other effect with men of judgment, than to produce a smile: neither can I so say consistently with truth. Having lately heard that some men of judgment have by the said pen been made to laugh heartily.

To your menaces I bid defiance. The rancour of your heart is certainly very great, but it ceaseth to appear formidable when I consider the weakness of your head.

A. B.

* The contradiction with which I have charged the author of the Confessional is this, viz. in p. 358 he tells us "the disquisitors have laid before you a great many particulars, which, perhaps, give more open and immediate offence to the common people than the doctrines of the Trinity; about which, he is apt to think few of them form any ideas; in the next page but one he tells us that "many of the congregations, where the Athanasian creed has been disused, if by accident an officiating stranger should read it to them in its course, have been known to express their surprise and dislike by very manifest tokens;" this I have said looks like a contradiction; it being incredible that men can by very manifest tokens express their immediate surprise and dislike at doctrines about which they do not form any ideas, and, consequently, at which they are not offended.

N. B. If any man of sense will give himself the trouble to read over the above-mentioned pages, viz. p. 358, 359, 360, he cannot fail of finding inaccuracies, or rather blunders, beside those already pointed out. Believe me, Miso-baskanos, I cannot envy such writers.

For

For the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Mystery unfriendly to Religion.

IN an age of scepticism and enthusiasm, I am one of those who would gladly contribute, the utmost of my ability, to promote the rational profession of christianity. By some late publications, it should seem, that under a pretence of reviving the spirit of true religion, *mystery* is recommended with great solemnity, as the object of a most profound reverence and awe! nay, more than this, the *incomprehensible* is spoken of, as the object of faith; because said to be locked up in the impenetrable councils of uncreated wisdom! hence reason is commanded to stand aloof, and keep her distance. And the reconciling hush is thus pronounced, *secret things belong to God; but things that are revealed to us and to our children.* One would have thought this divine instruction should have clearly shewn to mankind, that none of those secret things have any thing to do with the religion of man: For if they had, they must have concerned both us and our children. Whatever belongs to the impenetrable councils of uncreated wisdom, is out of the reach of the human powers of conception; and therefore must be infinitely remote from his notice or attention.—This we surely may conclude fair reasoning; and what cannot admit of the least disputation.

But what shall be said to the extravagant absurdity of *mystics*, who, when they have thus professed the absolute unknowableness of the secret things of God, do yet presume to give us a detail of them? Among which, are a *Trinity of persons in Unity*, of *one undivided essence*; and an *hypostatical union*; the *divine and human natures essentially united in the person of Christ*. Either these things are, or are not of the secret things belonging to God: if they are of those impenetrable secrets, how came they to be known? If they are not of those secrets, but are revealed, why are they not to be examined and investigated by all to whom they are revealed? All the teachings of revelation belong to us, and to our children; and it must therefore be our

duty to know, what is the instruction which they afford us.

What has been called the *church*, has, in most past ages, made much noise about *substance and person*, as applicable to deity; and has formed creeds accordingly, and then demanded subscription. But it has never yet been shewn, that the New Testament says one word of a *Trinity in Unity*, or of an *hypostatical union*, or of a *sameness of substance*.—The utmost of mens ability in conjuring up these fanciful images, has been, to cite an interpolated verse in St. John's first epistle, of *three that bear record in heaven*. And though the interpolation has been proved beyond the power of confutation*, yet the mystic cites the spurious text, with as much confidence as if it was gospel!

The mystic will perhaps tell us, the mystery does not lye in these articles as they are in themselves, but in the *how* of them.

This would be very trifling, when we can defy him to point out to us the *how* of many of the articles of our faith, that are most plainly revealed; *e. g.* how it was that prophets of old were inspired? How it was that a virgin conceived and brought forth her first born son? As was the case with the mother of our Lord. Or even the *how* it is that God exists? *How* he creates, or preserves the worlds? But to tell us that there are mysteries which we are to reverence, of which the sacred scriptures make no mention; and concerning which as mystics report them, we cannot form any kind of conception; or from them make the least useful application, is such an unpardonable way of tantalizing the human mind, as language cannot express.—*Cui bono?* Is a question which demands a solution. What good end can be answered by any of these inconceivables and incomprehensibles? *e. g.* does it help the regular devotions of a mind, that when the precept commands, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and soul, and mind and strength"—and when the blessed Jesus affirms, "there is none good but one God;" and always pays homage himself to that one God, as his God and Father: That we should

* See Emlyn's tracts upon the passage, which any common reader may consult.

should learn to fancy *three persons* in the Godhead of equal power and glory; and Jesus to be one of those persons? How is it that my mind can avoid the utmost confusion in its apprehensions of the object of homage? And how much confusion must fill a mind that contemplates DEITY as the infinite spirit, and yet must suppose this infinite spirit united personally to an human body, by what is called an hypostatical union? What useful purposes can this serve? or rather, what hurtful ones will it not necessarily produce? Shall I not, by such absurd idea, destroy all the ideas of the exemplariness of my Lord's behaviour, to whom, it was absolutely impossible that any temptation could have the least access; and who must be, in the most perfect sense, *impassible*.

The mysterious system of churchmen, has brought an indelible reproach upon the most gracious and useful revelation, that ever was made of the mind and will of God, and has sadly scandalized the divine teachings! the assent of the unbeliever is made to revolt, because in these cloudy interpretations of gospel doctrines, he who said, *I am the light of the world*, is made the darkness of it! It should astonish an observer because of the absurdity, and would fill him with surprize, if it was not, that the church has, in all ages, been most generally employed in inventing, broaching, and propagating absurdity! the indefatigable labours of the present day, to write down the Confessional, and to bewitch the people with a fondness for mystery, is one of the worst symptoms of the sickly state of *religious liberty*; and of the vicious taste of the times, hankering after the onions and garlic of Egypt.

I will cite a paragraph from a spirited sensible writer—"the bulk of mankind, being educated in a reverence for established modes of thinking and acting, in consequence of their being established, will not hear of a reformation proceeding even so far as they could really wish, lest, in time, it should go further than they could wish, and the end be worse than the beginning. And where there are great emoluments in a church, it is possessed of the strongest internal guard

May, 1768.

against all innovations whatsoever.—This makes the situation of sensible and conscientious men, in all establishments, truly deplorable. Before I had read that excellent work, intitled the Confessional, but much more since, it has grieved me to see the miserable shifts that such persons (whether in the church of England or of Scotland) are obliged to have recourse to, in order to gild the pill, which they must swallow or starve; and to observe their poor contrivances, to conceal the chains that gall them. But it grieves one no less, to see the rest of their brethren, hugging their chains and proud of them."

ANTI-MYSTICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DOCTOR Taylor in his note on Rom. vi. 5. says "the word *συμπετρα* signifies such plants as grow the one upon and in the other deriving sap and nourishment from it, as mistletoe upon the oak or the cion upon the stock into which it is grafted. If (says he) I might take the liberty I should call them (*i. e.* Christ and his disciples) growers together."

The word *συμπετρας* occurs only in this verse. By comparing it with the word *συμφυμεναι* Luke viii. 7. the meaning of it is very plain. In this verse it evidently signifies any kind of grain that after it is sown springs or grows out of the ground. The likeness therefore between that and a plant growing out of the ground after it is planted, is very apparent, and shews the apostle took the expression not from grafting but planting. This farther appears from its kindred word *φυτευω* Math. xv. 13. In this verse it is very apparent the primary sense signifies only planting. This in the clearest and most particular manner is expressed Luke xvii. 6. "If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this sycamore tree "Be thou plucked up by the root and be thou planted in the sea and it should obey you." In allusion to the practice of planting (especially in hot countries) the apostle Paul says 1 Cor. iii. 6, 7, 8. I have *φυτευω* planted and Apollos watered; but God gave the *αυξανω* increase,

I i

* Dr. Priestley's Essay on first Principles of Government, p. 147, 148.

increase, *i. e.* made it grow. In this sense the word is used Math. vi. 28. Mark iv. 32. See also Math. xxi. 3. Mark xii. 1. Luke xiii. 6. xvii. 6, 28. xx. 9. Agreeable to the plain signification of the word in these texts are the words *φυω φυει*, Luke viii. 6, 8. Heb. xii. 5.

To be buried with Christ in baptism—and to be planted together with him—seem in the verse under consideration synonymous expressions, like *as*—rising (with Christ in baptism) to newness of life—and being in the likeness of his resurrection.—In the latter expression, *i. e.* planted together, perhaps the apostle alluded to the likeness there is between the same sort of plants when fully grown.

That which will further shew the apostle borrowed the expression *συμφυωμαι* from planting only is this, that when he figuratively adopts that of grafting to his subject he makes use of the word *εγγεντισθαι* instead of *συμψα* as Rom. xi. 17. 19. 23. 24. where only it occurs.

Upon the words—Buried with him (*i. e.* Christ) by baptism—the doctor says, “I question whether we can certainly from this place infer the outward mode of administering baptism. For, in the next verse, our being incorporated into Christ, by baptism, is also denoted by our being planted together in the likeness of his death. But neither Noah’s ark, nor these, give us the same idea of the outward form as burying.”

From these words, it is not wholly improbable that the doctor was led into the above interpretation of the word *συμψυτις* as less favourable to the mode of baptism by dipping, than that which has been above given of it. And though the author admits, that a burial does more completely represent the mode of baptism by dipping, yet he cannot but be of opinion it is very significantly represented by planting, *i. e.* putting the plants into the ground, and including their future growth—represents christians as growers together with Christ—with whom they have been planted together in baptism. I am, &c.

OUR correspondent is mistaken when he says the following letter, has never appeared in print; how-

ever, as it has not yet been in our Magazine, we shall oblige him and the rest of our purchasers by its insertion.

Letter from a much esteemed Nobleman to his Son, who was then in a public Character in another Kingdom.

I Have seldom or ever written to you concerning morality and religion. Your own reason, I am persuaded, has given you right notions of both, they speak best for themselves; but, if they wanted assistance, they have Mr. H. at hand both for precept and example. To your own reason and him I refer you for the reality; and shall here confine myself to the necessity, utility, and decency of scrupulously observing, the *appearances*, of both; when I say the *appearance* of religion, I mean not that you should take up a controversial cudgel against whoever attacks the sect to which you happen to belong. This would be both useless and unbecoming your age. But I mean that you should in no wise seem to *approve*, much less to *applaud*, or *encourage*, those licentious notions which strike at all religions equally, and which are the poor thread-bare topics of half wits and minute philosophers. Even they who are silly enough to laugh at their jokes, are still prudent enough to distrust and detest their *characters*, for, putting moral virtue, in the *highest*, and religion in the *lowest* rank, religion must still be allowed to be at least a *collateral security* to virtue; and every prudent man will trust two securities rather than one. Whenever therefore you fall into the company of those pretended esprits forts, or of those thoughtless libertines, who laugh at all religion, to shew their wit, or disclaim it to complete their riot; let not a word of your’s intimate the least approbation. On the contrary, express your dislike by a silent gravity, but enter not upon the topic, and decline such an unprofitable, indecent controversy. Depend upon it every man the worse regarded and the less trusted for being thought to have no religion; in spite of all the specious titles he may assume of *esprit fort*, *freethinker* or *moral philosopher*. And a wise Atheist, for such there can be, would pretend, for his own interest and character in the world

world, to have some religion. Your moral character must be not only pure, but unsuspected: A very little speck or blemish on it may be irretrievably prejudicial.

There are, indeed, in the world, wretches profligate enough to explode all notions of moral good and evil; to maintain that they are merely local, and depend entirely on the customs and fashions of different countries: There are still, if possible, more unaccountable wretches; I mean those who propagate such absurd and infamous notions without believing them themselves. These are the devil's hypocrites. Avoid, as much as possible, the company of such, who reflect a degree of infamy on all that converse with them. But as you may sometimes accidentally fall into such company, be very careful that no complaisance, no good humour, no warmth of festal mirth ever make you seem even to acquiesce in, much less to applaud, such infamous doctrines: Neither debate or enter into serious argumentation on a subject so much beneath it, but content yourself with telling these apostles that you know they are not serious, that you have a much better opinion of them than they seem to desire you to have; that you are fully persuaded they would not practise the doctrines they preach.—But, in the mean time, put your private mark upon them, and shun them ever afterwards. Nothing is so delicate as your moral character: Nothing which it is so much your interest to preserve pure; should you be suspected of injustice, malignity, perfidy, lying, &c. all the ingenuity and knowledge in the world will never procure you esteem. It is true, various circumstances, strangely concurring, have sometimes raised very bad men to high stations, but they have been raised like criminals to a pillory, where their persons and crimes being more conspicuous, are only the more detested, pelted and insulted. If affectation and ostentation are ever pardonable, it is with respect to morality, though even there I am far from advising you to a pharisaical pomp of virtue. But I must recommend to you a most scrupulous tenderness for your moral character, and the utmost care not to say, or do the least thing that

may ever so slightly taint it. Shew yourself on all occasions the *advocate*, the *friend*, but not the *bully* of virtue. Colonel Chartres, who, I believe, was one of the most notorious blasted rascals that ever lived, and who had, by all sorts of crimes, amassed immense wealth, was so much acquainted with the disadvantage of a bad character, that I heard him in his impudent, profligate manner, say that, “though he would not give one farthing for *virtue*, he would give 10000*l.* for a *character*; because he might get 100,000*l.* by it:” Whereas he was so blasted, that he had no longer an opportunity of cheating people. Is it possible an *honest man* can neglect what a *prudent* rogue would purchase so dearly?

There is one of the vices above mentioned into which people well educated, and in the main well principled, sometimes fall, through mistaken notions of skill, and self defence: I mean lying: Though it is inseparably attended with more loss and infamy than any other. The prudence and necessity of often *concealing* the truth, insensibly seduces people to *violate* it. It is the only art of a mean capacity, and the only refuge of mean spirits. *Concealing* the truth may often be *innocent*, but *lying* on any occasion is *foolish and infamous*. I will state you a case in your own department—suppose you are employed in a public character at a foreign court, and the minister of that court is absurd or impertinent enough to ask you, what your instructions are? Will you tell him a lie, which, as soon as discovered, as it certainly will be, must destroy your credit, blast your character, and render you useless there? No: Will you tell him the truth then, and betray your trust? certainly, no: But you will answer with firmness, that you are surprized at such a question, that you are persuaded he does not *expect* an answer to it, but that, at all events, he certainly will not *have* one, such an answer will give him confidence in you, and a good opinion of your veracity; of which opinion you may afterwards make very honest and fair advantage. But, if in negotiations you are once regarded as a liar and trickster, no confidence will be placed in you, nothing will be communicated to you,

and you will be in the situation of a criminal who has been burnt in the cheek, and who, from that mark, cannot afterwards get an honest livelihood if he would, but must continue a thief. Lord Bacon very justly distinguishes *simulation* from *disimulation*, and allows the *latter* rather than the *former*; but still observes that they are the weaker sort of politicians who have recourse to either, a man who has real strength of mind wants neither of them; and certainly, says he, the ablest men that ever were have all had an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity: But then they were like horses well managed: for they could tell passing well when to stop or turn; and at such times, when they thought the case indeed *required* disimulation, if then they used it, it came to pass that the former opinion spread abroad of their good faith and clearness of dealing made them almost invisible or undiscoverable.—(Bacon's Essay on Simulation and Disimulation)—Some indulge themselves in a sort of lying, which they reckon innocent, and which indeed, in one respect, is so; for it hurts no one but themselves. This sort of lying is the contemptible offspring of vanity and folly. These people deal in the *marvellous*, they have seen some things that never existed, they pretend to have seen other things which may exist, but which they never saw, only they thought them *worth seeing*. Has any thing remarkable been done or said in any place, or company? They are immediately present and declare themselves eye, or ear, witnesses of it. They have done feats unattempted, or at least unperformed, by others, they are always the heroes of their own fables, and think that they thereby gain *consideration*, or at least *present attention*: Whereas in truth all they gain is *ridicule* and *contempt*; not without much *distrust*. For we readily suppose that he who will tell a lye from *idle vanity*; will hardly scruple to tell a greater for *interest*. Had I really seen any thing so very extraordinary as to be almost incredible, I would keep it to myself rather than, by telling it, give any one room to doubt, but for one minute, my veracity. Certainly the reputation of *chastity* is not

so necessary for a *woman*, as that of *veracity* is for a *man*: and with reason: For a woman may be virtuous (notwithstanding the common acceptance of the word implies otherwise) though not strictly *chaste*; but a man cannot be so, without strict *veracity*. The slips of a woman are sometimes frailties merely of the *bodily constitution*, but a lie in a man is a vice of the *mind* and *heart*. For God's sake! scrupulously guard the purity of your moral character: Keep it unblemished and it will be unsuspected. Calumny scarce ever attacks where there are no weak places; it *magnifies*, but seldom or ever *creates*. When I so earnestly recommend to you this purity of character, I no more expect, or indeed wish, you, at your age, to be a *Cato* than a *Clodius*. Be, and be reckoned, a man of pleasure as well as of business, enjoy your happy time of life: Shine in the pleasures and company of people of your age. This is all to be done without the least taint to the purity of your moral character: For those mistaken young fellows, who think to shine by immoral or impious licentiousness, shine only, from their sinking, like corrupted flesh, in the dark: Without this purity you can have no dignity of character, nor have you any chance of rising honourably in the world; you must be *respectable* to be *respected*. I have known people *flatter* away their character, without really *polluting* it; and, in consequence thereof, they have become innocently contemptible; their merit has been dimmed, their pretensions unregarded, all their views of promoting themselves defeated. Characters must be kept *bright* as well as *clean*; content not yourself with mediocrity. In purity of character and politeness of manners, labour, my son, to *excell all*, if you wish to *equal any*.

Adieu!

To the PRINTER, &c.
WHATEVER may have been the intention of the frequent insertions in the public papers of inflammatory paragraphs, respecting the present state of corn in this metropolis, a continuance of that practice cannot but tend to augment a distress, which seems unavoidably hastening upon this kingdom, and which might be

be in some measure prevented but for such ridiculous, such wicked endeavours, to stimulate the lower class of people to every act of violence. At a time like the present, in which a general and most remarkable want of corn obtains in most of the countries of the world, and particularly in that of Great Britain, to what good purpose can it be supposed the insertion of such abominable misrepresentations of truth can operate?

By these the public are almost daily assured, that large quantities of corn have arrived here; arrived indeed from such parts, as, in truth, are, and have been, during the present year, in still greater want of it than ourselves. From Spain, from Naples, from Florence, when those communities are perishing from the want of it; from Dantzic and Holland, at a time that those ports were frozen up, and their navigation rendered absolutely impracticable by the ice.

To tell a distressed people that the granaries are full of corn, whilst the most evident symptoms of famine are becoming daily conspicuous, is to engage their passions to counteract their truest interest, as to assert that the prices are kept up by art and management, is to advance the very reverse of truth. The real fact, Sir, is, that hardly any wheat is left in the granaries; and what is left became deposited there because it arrived heated, and could not be sold till properly cooled, and rendered fit for use. Every person that hath the least knowledge of the corn trade knows, that so exceedingly nice are the buyers of that grain, that unless impelled by the utmost want of the *perfectly fine sorts*, they will not touch, on any reasonable terms, that which appears to be *but in the smallest degree inferior*. Under such circumstances, an importer hath no other alternative but to house his corn, dispose of it for perhaps one half of its original cost, or throw it overboard. When a merchant finds himself thus liable to ruin on one hand, or on the other to be calumniated, to be execrated as a *border*, as the pest, the universal enemy of society; and this in return for venturing his fortune to alleviate the distresses of his fellow citizens, by fetching that supply of corn from foreign countries, which for wise

and good purposes it may have pleased God to withhold from the fertility of our own, what do you suppose, Sir, is likely to be the result of his reflections? The result is self-evident. He will avoid, as the greatest of all evils, any further engagements in an article that shall expose him to a situation so every way dreadful: And thus, by his discontinuing the importation, will the community be left exposed to all the horrors of distress, augmented to a degree of extreme, to which perhaps there had been far less approach, had he not been intimidated by the villainous arts of those, who under pretence of pleasing the ears of the populace, excite their opposition to the only means that could have preserved them from one of the greatest of all distresses, even from the want of bread.

I forbear to point out the terrible mischiefs that may have already become inevitable, from this wanton and vile abuse of the public credulity, and cannot but hope that you will avoid to be the instrument of continuing a practice, which, in our present circumstances, seems big with every idea of desolation. A quiet and peaceable demeanor of the lower order of the people, and the uninterrupted freedom of our trade, are the only means of averting, in any degree, a distress, which, when all that can now be done, shall have been effected, I fear will, before the ensuing harvest is gathered, become very severely felt.

If you conceive this letter may be of use, you will immediately exhibit it to the view of the public, or otherwise dispose of it as you think proper.

May 9. MERCATOR.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R, Bristol, April 1768.

THE paragraph in some of the news papers, that it is reported the French will send an army to support the Genoese in subduing the Corsicans, hath struck the trading part of this city with terror. We already feel the loss of trade by the French encroachments since the peace. If under pretence of helping the Genoese, they should render themselves masters of Corsica, we must be then totally cut out of the Mediterranean trade: That island commands the coast of Italy and Straits of Bonifacio, and with the Ports

Ports of Sicily, now in the hands of the family contract, totally locks up the passage to Turkey, and the East of Sicily. (See the map. p. 128.) The Corsicans are excellent corsairs; from them the very name is derived: They would furnish sailors, which the French navy want in time of war, and in time of peace. Corsica would give a great vent to many of their commodities, and their little vessels be of great use in conveying the French manufactures to the coast of Barbary, Italy, and the Levant. The Corsicans have timber, and other materials cheap, and therefore cheap freight. The inconvenience of letting that island fall to the French is great; but it may be said, how can we hinder them from helping their allies the Genoese? We answer, that by the treaty of peace the French are not to augment their dominions, and by the taking this island they do so.

But the Frenchified pensioner will say, they do not intend to take it, but only reduce the rebel-subjects of the Genoese to due subjection to their sovereign, the state of Genoa.—This is mere quibbling; Genoa itself is in subjection to France. Do not the kings of France, even from antient times, claim Genoa? Did not Genoa in the late war take a garrison from them? Let even the Frenchified pensioner himself lay his hand on his heart, and ask himself the question, if he thinks, on a new war's happening, the Genoese would not again favour the family contract? He must own, he cannot deny that they would. Nay, indeed, they dare not refuse a French garrison; but so far from refusing, they would beg one, as they did in the former war. It is therefore highly necessary to interfere in time; but your Bourbonite pensioner will cry aloud, that it is criminal to support rebels. In answer I say, I have not proposed to support rebels, but only to hinder the French from augmenting their too formidable monarchy with the island of Corsica, which would in its consequences enable France to drive our squadrons out of the Mediterranean seas.

But if I did propose the succouring the valiant Corsicans, I can justify that proposition. No Englishman can deny that sovereigns, as well as their subjects are bound by the laws.

On that maxim Queen Elizabeth acted when she assisted the Flemings and the Hollanders; and on the same the kings and parliaments of England acted when they, by continual support for near a century, at last enabled them to constitute the free state of the united provinces; which state helped us to support the balance of Europe, and maintain our own liberties from French slavery.

Did not Queen Elizabeth aid the city of La Rochelle, and the princes against the king of France?

Did not Gustavus of Sweden help the people of Dantzick against the then King of Poland? and Dantzick is under the Polish monarchy, but hath privileges. Gustavus, on the application of the Dantzickers, succoured them.

Did not our late king, and the house of Brandenburg, interfere in protecting the people of Thorn against their sovereign the king, and republic of Poland?

Did not the House of Austria support Saint Remo against these very Genoese, when they broke in upon their privileges?

The French cannot deny, that it is the usage of every sovereign power in Europe to interfere in support of the privileges of their neighbouring people. It is according to the law of nature and nations. If a neighbouring prince turns a limited into a despotic government, it affects all his neighbours; for a limited monarch cannot, by his ambition, do so much mischief to his neighbours as when rendered despotic. The privileges, and power of his people, will hinder his entering into offensive wars; but despotic tyrants can use the whole force of their people, to the destruction of their neighbours.

With what face can the French object to our assisting the Corsicans against the Genoese, who have broke through all their privileges, and all the laws of humanity; when their French kings assisted the Catallans against Philip and the people of Messina; and the people of Naples against their undoubted sovereigns the Kings of Spain? The French also assisted the Duke of Braganza to become King of Portugal. And have they not lately interfered and assisted the magistrates (whose term was expired) against the people

people of Geneva, who are the sovereigns? I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
AN ENGLISH MERCHANT.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

OUR young noblemen and gentlemen are generally sent to the university, and after staying some time there, they are sent abroad to make a tour of Europe. Supposing that every one of them is become a scholar by his application to study, yet the nature of trade and commerce, the manufactures of various kinds, and the product of the different countries of the kingdom, are things which they are seldom or never taught to think of. They may possibly know the value of the estates they are born to, because they have been told so; but as they have never had any cause to enquire, and never been informed by what means, or in what manner it is produced, without doing any injustice to their understanding and capacity, I dare venture to say that few of them, at that age, can give any tolerable account.

In this manner they are sent abroad, ignorant of the laws, the trade, manufactures, and product of their own country. It is very improbable that those of another country shall become the subject of their inquiries, or that they shall be able to make any comparisons between those of other countries and their own. Another scene opens itself immediately to their view, and turns their attention another way. The first thing they apply themselves to, is to be naturalized as near as possible into the French dress, taste, and manners; not completely masters of their language, they are in a manner excluded from the best company; the gay and giddy become their companions, the ladies and plays their amusement, and their time is wasted in around of pleasure and frivolous trifles.

They set out from Paris, they overrun great part of the kingdom, they see the towns, rivers, woods, and mountains as they pass, and they can, perhaps, tell the distance of one town from another, and the capital of every province. They run over Italy, Germany and the Low Countries, in the same manner; and supposing they have seen the curiosities, and been at

every different court, in those parts of Europe, yet the nature and spirit of their laws and government, the arts, manufactures, and product of those countries, are speculations which their age and diversions forbid, and they return home, Englishmen by name, but, in reality, neither French nor English.

That the enquiry of young people should reach no further than to those things which only employ and please the memory, is not in the least to be wondered at, because the multiplicity and variety of different objects which present themselves to their view, the different dress and behaviour of so many different people attract their attention, and take up great part of their time. The smooth and pleasing path of pleasure and amusement which every place affords, is infinitely more inviting to young minds, than speculations which lie hid, and must be harrowed up with time, patience, pains, and industry: Hence it comes to pass that they are neglected and forgot. But that men of age and maturity, who go so often to the south to mend their manners, their constitutions and fortunes, should not employ their time to better purpose, is much more amazing.

Among the number of books of travels which I see, few of them are worth reading, but as I am much better acquainted with every place, I lament the loss of time I spent in reading them, as it served to make me wonder how they could think of amusing the publick with such a heap of absurdities, and ridiculous nonsense. I knew a mighty doctor of the church, who set out with a design to let nothing escape his attention, and to make the grand tour at a cheaper rate than any had done before him; he examined all the markets at Paris with great pains, and knew the price of provisions exactly. He was like a lord at the tables of Intendants, and like a pedlar at the inns; he would never eat nor drink without making a sure bargain, nor would he employ even a shoemaker without being strongly recommended to him, the prices of things was his chief enquiry, yet he was ever imposed upon, and ever displeased. He knew whether the play-houses were most frequented on Sundays or Saturdays, he knew al-

so the degrees of heat and cold, and he brought home a budget of remarks to amuse a parcel of old women at a tea table.—Let me change the scene.

The Spaniards are not idle and indolent by nature, nor is their country poor and weak from a natural cause: Where there is a prospect of interest, Men of every nation will engage in the pursuit; but when all the avenues to interest are barred up, men dwindle into indolence and poverty. The cause of this arises from the nature of their government, and, for the same cause, that nation is unactive and impotent. Scotland laboured long with the same disease; of late years industry and manufactures have spread themselves with surprising velocity; unhappily, taxes oppress them, like the curb of a mettled horse, which stops him in his full career. The constitution of England favoured industry and manufactures; no nation abounded with more, nor brought them to so great perfection: They are oppressed by misconduct, they languish and die. France struggled long with difficulties, it struggles with some still, the obstacles and prejudices are wearing off by degrees: The spirit of trade, the increase of their manufactures, the public works which shew themselves over all the kingdom, and the strict attention of the government to all these things, are manifest marks of a rising nation; they encourage the arts we neglect, they grow wise at our folly, and they grow strong as we decline.

Did our travellers employ their time in speculations of this kind, it would tend more to their honour and interest; could they learn to become less luxurious and extravagant by travelling, their attention would be turned to the good of the public as well as their own; these two would keep equal pace, and mutually walk together; the spirit of faction would cease, mens designs would center in one point, the loss of our manufactures, and depopulation would be prevented, prosperity, and peace would bless the land. But, when men bring home the vanity and luxury of France, and blend the follies of other nations with their own, their minds are wholly devoted to pleasure and interest; they are fired with ambition, the public good is neglected, the cement of unity is disjointed,

and tore to-pieces; there seems to be no more harmony amongst us, but that of a giddy unthinking mob, bent upon mischief, who obey no laws, incapable of knowing their interest, devoted to destruction, and led to be slaves by each pretending patriot, whilst universal confusion threatens to scourge the kingdom for its folly and vice. May heaven avert it says CATO.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

S I R,

THE political disease seems to be near a crisis. I hope it will be cured by gentle remedies, and that we may maturely consider the cause as well as the effect. True valour is always attended with generosity. Illegal outrages are dangerous: But they are lessons of instruction. We have an important business on our hands, the more familiar the means by which it is accomplished, probably the more happy for us. I hope the storm will be laid by a few gentle words, and proper deeds, of general mercy. But it seems necessary to maintain authority and peace, to give arms as well as voice to law, for unless there is the ability to dictate, in a manner agreeable to lawful authority, and with vigour, as well as an inclination to consider the genius of the people, and overlook some real trespasses, I cannot suppress my apprehensions, that the foundations of iniquity will never be in any sense eradicated.

That many of the people labour under a real distress on account of the high price of the necessaries of life is manifest beyond contradiction; but it must be considered that distress and grievance have two very different significations; and it is no less obvious, that those who have the most virtue will the most easily submit to the dispensations of providence.

So far as the evil is at present curable, it must relate in a considerable degree to a voluptuous or immoderate consumption. This by the acquisition of wealth, and the force of example, has been communicated from the affluent to the indigent, so that it is hard to say, which of them, in their respective stations, are most in fault, or which of them will most effectually correct themselves, in such a manner, that the produce of the earth may be sufficient to answer the true ends of life.

If it is true that we have in one year's time imported a million value of corn, or whatever the amount may be, it must be equally true that we are drained of so much of our riches.

To go to the root of the calamitous part of our circumstances in this nation, we must consider our education, particularly of the highest and lowest classes of the people, and make it more consistent with the true ends of government, the order of divine providence, and the productions of the earth. We must not live so much upon the stretch of every sinew of wealth and property. As to the produce of labour, properly distinguished, the laborious think it a part of their charter to spend it, and they must have their will; but let them remember that it generally is so.

In the mean time let us all learn to honour government as the source of our happiness, and consequently to deliver it from the dangerous situation of such an enormous public debt. If this operates as if the right, the power, and the authority, were transferred from the hands to which it properly belongs, into those of individuals, what can be the issue? But it is not this only: We talk of our laws as the guardians of our liberty, and they are properly so when duly executed; but can they guard it, if our customs and manners do not co-operate? Laws with respect to government are what the soul is to the body; they animate the frame, give it energy and rationality: But customs and manners are with respect to laws, what the body is to the soul, and a poor unfortunate soul it is, if the body be struck with a palsy, tortured with the stone or cholic, or burn in the extremity of a raging fever.

These are not times for recriminations, so much as for looking forward with a right understanding of our situation, and a determined resolution to submit to every measure which appears to be best calculated for the common welfare, and, in every ambiguous proposition, to determine on that side which shall tend most to the ease and contentment of the lower classes. At the same time let the reins of government be in general held tighter, that we may really enjoy liberty, less exposed to insolence from the lower, and more secure with regard to the over-

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weight of opulence, and examples of prodigality on the part of the higher classes. Let us ease our national incumbrances.

We must be more virtuous, in order not to talk of liberty but to be really free. Whether a nation groans under a monarchical government unlimited, and the reverse of ours; or whether it struggles under a democratical tyranny, or trembles under the confusion which anarchy introduces; it is not the names of things, but their essence and substance, and what men feel and enjoy, when their reason is awake, and their passions calm.

On every great occasion every one who deserves the name of a man, his mind should expand itself in proportion to the greatness of the occasion. There can be no doubt of our ability to subdue much greater events than these which a few days past have furnished.

The word liberty has been vilely abused for a long time past. Let us alter the phrase a little and call it *virtue* or *virtuous liberty*, and try if this expedient will awaken what is great and noble in the human heart, and worthy the venerable name of British patriotism; whilst it confounds and abashes those who, under the name of liberty, violate all decency and order.

The thoughtless part of mankind, particularly the indigent, seem not to know that a certain portion of misery is the lot of human nature: They know not what is passing in the palaces of the great, nor are they acquainted with the corroding cares which imbitter the cup of the voluptuous.

Industry derives its chief source from indigence: Whilst the peculiar benignity, which our parochial laws affords the poor, is oftentimes the secret cause of their improvidency.

Let us all consider that we are only born to die, except that virtue is our supreme felicity; and that the short span of life is given us as a trial of our truth and constancy, and humble obedience to the God that made us. Some power of consideration remains amongst us: We are not become tygers nor lions; and if we were, we should not devour our own species. Let us consider that life and death are things indifferent; but as they lead on

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to

to victory over the world, and obtain the glorious immortality promised to the true lovers of virtue and liberty.

I have only to add, that if we are yet to be tried, and are not become a devoted people; if we will have a full licence of saying what we please, of whom we please, and of teaching the people every thing they should not, as well as every thing they should learn; let every publisher of a news-paper or pamphlet be obliged to give up the name of his author either to the public in general, or to an officer appointed by authority of the laws. If they say nothing they are ashamed of, why should they conceal their names? and if this should prove some detriment to the cause of liberty, in one view, will it not be attended with advantages, to the very existence of the people with regard to their civil and religious rights? Shall we be undone for fear of being undone? If we go so often to the precipice of liberty, we shall surely tumble head-long into slavery! Are not the people continually amused and deceived with sophistry and falsehood; and under a notion of entertaining them with nectar, do we not present them with a poisoned cup, and drive them into madness?

Writers of the first erudition, as well as the illiterate, point out the necessity of some mode of regulating the press by the freedom which they have taken with the other people's names, to a degree that must be highly offensive to all honest, judicious and considerate men. I say this from the deepest conviction of my heart, not to open avenues to slavery; but wishing, if providence hath so determined, to end my life in defending the minutest parts, where inroads are so often made on real and substantial liberty; and whereby I see the safety of my fellow subjects, and the glory of my country, endangered to a degree more frightful to my apprehensions, than any evil which can possibly arise from so salutary a regulation. I say it from observation on the gradations of defamation, and the insolence of the profligate and abandoned, particularly for these six or seven years past, in which we have seen such volumes of indigested conceits, and many misrepresentations so abominably gross, that no free constitution can stand up under such treat-

ment; nor any people, prepossessed as we generally are, avoid the contagious effects, or submit to any order or any discipline.

Indeed, sir, I fear the pretended means of supporting our freedom will, in the issue, prove a mortal stab to our liberty. How can liberty stand without virtue? or how can a daring people be virtuous who are led on by so many arts and contrivances to believe things the most monstrous and incredible, and under the tutelage of their learned instructors to trample on the most sacred regards, and untie all the bands of government?

Your's,

May 12.

J. H.

Dublin, April 23.

THE following message from his excellency the lord lieutenant, has been laid before the honourable house of commons.

“TOWNSHEND.

“Gentlemen,

“I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that the public service of his majesty's kingdoms requiring that some part of the troops kept on the establishment of Ireland should be employed towards the necessary defence of his majesty's garrisons and plantations abroad; and that, as it may be expedient that a number of troops, not less than 12000 men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, should be kept within this kingdom, for the better defence of the same, exclusive of such regiments on this establishment, as are or may be employed in his majesty's said garrisons and plantations; his majesty thinks it necessary that his army, on this establishment, should be augmented to 15235 men in the whole; of which number it is his majesty's intention that as far as is consistent with such a defence as the safety of both kingdoms, in case of any sudden or extraordinary emergency, may require, a number of troops not less than 12000 men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, shall be kept within this kingdom, for the better defence of the same. And his majesty having the firmest reliance on the known loyalty and affection of his faithful commons, cannot entertain the least doubt but they will cheer-

fully concur in providing for a measure calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of his crown; to promote the publick service; and to add strength to his army in this kingdom, which has hitherto been so much weakened by frequent draughting.

I have ordered a plan and estimate of the charge which will be incurred by this augmentation, formed with as much precision as possible, to be laid before you; and you may be assured, that particular care shall be taken that this service shall be performed with the utmost œconomy; and that, of the sums which shall be granted, no greater part shall be raised than shall appear to be absolutely necessary for the purpose.

Political intelligence Extraordinary.

APPPLICATION having been made, in a neighbouring kingdom, for an augmentation of the troops on that establishment, this caused an enquiry there, how the money heretofore granted for the payment of the troops had been expended, when it appearing, that, for the two last years, the annual charge of the military in that kingdom had been very considerably increased, notwithstanding the number of effective men to be supported was the same, and that there had even been a considerable deficiency in the number of effective men in those two years; warm debates ensued, and many chief officers, considering themselves as no longer members for life, were on the side opposite to government, whereby the bill for the augmentation was rejected, the first day, by a majority of one; the second, by a majority of four.

One thing very remarkable appeared also in the report of the committee, which was published on this occasion, viz. that in the year 1700 there were *twenty-five regiments only* of cavalry and infantry upon the establishment, which contained nevertheless twelve thousand men; but that the present establishment, though containing no greater number of men, consists of *forty-two regiments*, which exceeds the establishment of 1700 by *seventeen regiments*, and is more by *six regiments*, than was ever before kept up in that kingdom in time of peace. This is

the first fruit derived from octennial parliaments in that kingdom, which it is hoped may be deemed an additional argument, both there and here, for bridging even that term. The whole of the money sunk on this occasion cannot well be estimated.

Description of Mr. Hamilton's ornamental Park, at Cobham in Surry. From the Six Weeks Tour, &c. (See p. 193.)

PASSING from the house, and a few winding shrubberies, which are parted from the park by net-work, and in which the green-house is situated; we were conducted through the park to another inclosed plantation, which has an agreeable walk, commanding a pretty valley, through a winding row of fir trees, and at the summit of a bank, which is planted with vines; the produce of which last vintage, was three half hogheads of wine. This walk leads to the Gothic temple; an open building, which looks immediately upon a large piece of water, with a handsome bridge thrown over an arm of it: As the temple is upon a rising ground, and looks down upon the water, the beauty of the scene is greatly increased. In point of lightness, few buildings exceed this temple. From thence we wind through a fresh walk, near another part of the water, cross a bridge, formed, to appearance, of rocks and fossils; and turning down, to the right, find that this bridge is the covering of a most beautiful grotto, as well as the water; for immediately under it, is a large incrustation of fossils; and spar hanging every where like icicles from the cieling has a most pleasing effect. On each side the water is a small path, parted from the stream by marine fossils: nothing can have a more elegant effect than the cieling of this grotto, (in which is stuck, with great taste, a profusion of spar) hanging over the water, as if of a kindred, but congealed nature. From this grotto, the walk leads, on the side of the water, to a ruined arch, in a just taste: The tessellated pavements; the mosaic'd ceiling; and the basso and alto relievo's, which are let into the wall, are all in an exceeding good taste, in decay; the symptoms of which are excellently imitated; with weeds

weeds growing from the ruined parts, and all the other marks of antiquity. Through the arch, the river appears winding in a proper manner; that is, dark and gloomy, around a rough piece of grass, which has a consistent appearance. But what hurt me very much, was the contradiction of emotions, raised by the scene behind; which was totally different from that of the ruin; elegant and agreeable; a smooth water, and sloping banks, closely shaven, with a little island in it, are all *agreeable* objects; and by no means affect the spectator in unison with the ruin of *Grecian* architecture, and the gloomy objects around.

The cascade, which is the next object that appears, is, though trifling, in a very just taste. The water gushes in five or six streams, out of tufts of weeds, growing in the rock; really in the very taste of nature; over it bends the trunk of an old oak, from side to side, which has an exceeding good effect; and the trees rising to a great height above all, finishes the scene very completely. This cascade is fed by a wheel, which lifts the water from the river, which falling in the cascade, keeps up the lake already mentioned. From hence we proceeded through a piece of wild ground, overrun with brakes and rubbish, through a scoop or hollow, bounded by high firs on each side; and in which the tower (another ornamental building) appears with a very pleasing effect, to other darker walks, quite closed, which lead to the hermitage; we entered into a small room, nearly dark; and on the opening of a door out of it into the hermit's parlour, another room. The windows present a very beautiful scene, for you look immediately down upon the river, winding round some cultivated fields, with a very good prospect bounding the whole. But I would observe, that this landscape being of nearly the same nature with many of those at Persfield, figured poorly on comparison; for the depth of the descent, is not near equal to those vast ones of Mr. Morris's, which circumstance takes greatly from the picturesque appearance: and the river is too narrow, and not seen distinctly enough; the wood which grows on its banks, and the breaks

under the hermitage window, almost hide it; nor are the fields overlooked, half so distinct and beautiful, as those in the valley at Persfield*; but notwithstanding this comparison, the view will appear exceedingly beautiful, to those who never saw Persfield, and pretty to those who have; the coming upon it, by suddenly opening the door between the hermit's rooms, is contrived with more taste than Mr. Morris's.

The tower is the next building: From it is seen a very fine prospect; St. Paul's cathedral and Windsor castle, being two among many other objects seen from it; but the temple of Bacchus next seen, is infinitely beyond it. It consists of one handsome room, elegantly stuccoed, with a portico of Corinthian pillars, in an elegant and beautiful taste: In niches, under the portico, are four copies in plaister, from celebrated statues; the Venus de Medicis, and Venus with fine haunches, making two and both good. Around the room, are antique *Roman* statues, on handsome pedestals, and in the middle a colossal one, of Bacchus. From hence another winding walk leads you out of the park.

On the whole, Mr. Hamilton's, though by no means equal in the sublime, to the amazing objects at Persfield, yet is certainly a very beautiful place, and particularly complete, in respect of buildings, in which the other is deficient: nor does Persfield, in point of beauty of water, by any means equal it; In a word, Cobham is the range of beauty; but Persfield, superiorly sublime. The latter is as much wanting in lively and agreeable buildings, as the former is in the sublime, and unornamented touches of nature.

Description of Wanstead house, from the same.

IN my way back to the great Essex road, I stopped and viewed Wanstead house, the seat of the Earl Tiltney, which is a very magnificent palace. It is built of Portland stone, with a very grand portico in the center, supported by large Corinthian pillars; under which is the landing place, from a double stair-case, which leads to the grand hall. This room is fifty-three feet

* See page 135.

feet long, by forty five broad; the ornaments consist chiefly of two large antique statues, on marble pedestals, Livia and Domitian; and three large pictures by Casali, Coriolanus, Por-senna, and Pompey taking leave of his family. These pieces are not in that master's best manner; the colours are too tawdry; nor is the beauty and delicacy of the female figures equal to many I have seen by that painter. The door-cases of this room are plain, but little carved; but in a good style. The chimney-piece heavy.

From the hall, we were conducted to the left, into a dining-room of twenty-seven feet square; out of that into a drawing-room of the same dimensions; from that into a bed-chamber of twenty-four by twenty, and through that into two light closets: These rooms form the front line to the left of the hall. There is nothing remarkable in their furniture; but I observed, among other modern pictures, that of a Turkish lady, which pleased me. You will excuse me giving you my criticism; I am no con-noisseur in paintings, and may be so Gothic as to praise a piece by a modern artist, when an antient one hangs by it.

The suite of apartments, to the right of the hall, consists of first, A dining-room, twenty-five square; then a drawing room, thirty by twenty-five. The chimney-piece in this room is elegant, an eagle taking up a snake, in white marble, is let into the center of it. The next is a bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty-two; and out of that we entered the ball-room, which runs the whole breadth of the house, and connects the front line of apartments with the back suite. This room is seventy-five by twenty-seven; very elegantly fitted up with gilded ornaments of all kinds. But I should remark, that the gilding being all on brown, is by no means set off with such lustre and brilliancy, as that at Holkam.

From the ball-room, turning to the back suite, we entered another state bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-two. From that into a dressing-room, twenty-seven by twenty-five; then into an antichamber, forty by twenty-seven; the chimney-piece white

marble and elegant; marble tables fine. Next came the saloon, thirty square; chimney-piece white marble and pretty; then another dining-room forty by twenty-seven, ornamented by three large pictures, by Casali: Alexander directing Apelles to paint Campaspe, who is sitting naked in a chair, is beautiful, the naked well coloured, and the whole figure enticing; but there is a strange swelling in her thigh. The next piece is the continence of Scipio; a poor one; the lady is by no means tempting, nor has Scipio any thing the least characteristic in his countenance. Sophonisba taking poison, is the third; she is an insipid figure, and takes the poison, as she would pluck a rose; but without any of that noble heroism of soul, which speaks a contempt of the fear of death. The colours in all these pieces are too glaring. From this room we entered a drawing one, twenty-seven square; then another bed-chamber, twenty-seven by twenty-one; very elegantly hung with crimson velvet; bed the same, and lined with an Indian sattin, white, trailed with coloured flowers. Lastly, a dressing-room, twenty-six by eighteen; ornaments, richly gilt. The suite of rooms on either side, is, in the whole, 260 feet.

Under the hall is a very noble arcade; out of which is a common dining parlour, forty by thirty-five; out of which we entered a breakfast-room, thirty by twenty-five; elegant indeed. Prints pasted on a buff (pale yellow coloured) paper, with engraved borders; and all disposed in a manner which displays great taste. The prints are of the very best masters, and the ornaments elegant.—I cannot help preferring the taste of this room to Lady Townshend's dressing-room above mentioned*.

Wanstead, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them; and the ball-room are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, or Wilton: But each of those houses are superior to this in other particulars; and to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect of elegance of architecture, What

* See page 69.

What a building would it be, were the wings added according to the first design!

Extract from Thicknesse's useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France.

“**A**S the king hunts three times a week in his forest near this town during the whole winter, I was desirous of partaking of that diversion, which I could not with propriety do, till I had been presented to him; for he always asks who strangers are? and I did not chuse to put myself in the way of a *sbrug*, and a *Je ne se pas*; I therefore took the liberty to apply, by letter, (assigning my reasons) to his excellency the earl of Rochford, the present ambassador to this court, to present me to the king, who soon after gave me notice to attend at Versailles for that purpose. And, at the same time, I was honoured with an invitation from the countess of Rochford, to dine with her there, it being the day on which her excellency was to have her first audience of the queen, and the royal family of France. This was one instance of the pleasant and captivating manner in which their excellencies confer honor and favours; for it not only gave me an opportunity of seeing that whole ceremony of the first audience of an ambassador from my own country, but gave me an opportunity of seeing a table, where no expence or art was spared, to render it as magnificent as possible; but of which I shall speak hereafter, lest I forget to tell you an anecdote of the famous Alderman Parsons, who you know resided many years in France, and who, mounted on a very fine English gelding, *à la mode d'Anglois*, joined the king at one of these hunts. His black cap, buckskin breeches, &c. soon attracted the notice of the king who inquiring who he was? a wag-gish nobleman replied, *Il est un chevalier de Malta*! Is he! said the king (not understanding the pun upon an English word) then where is his cross? The alderman, however, was not only permitted to hunt, but the king took so much notice of him, and his horse, that he soon after sent him the horse as a present; and the king, in return, gave him leave to import, *duty free*, whatever quantity of Eng-

lish porter he pleased into the city of Paris. A most generous return! for it is inconceivable what a profit must arise from such an indulgence. A French *bourgeois*, however rich, not even the *fermiers généraux*, are ever permitted to hunt with the king. After I had been presented, I constantly partook of that diversion; and though the king neither admired me nor my horse, I unavoidably sometimes fell so much in his way, as to experience a look and manner, which his good nature and good breeding could not conceal; for he has naturally some dislike to an Englishman. I misinformed you as to the king and nobility riding with pistols, &c. upon these occasions; it is only the huntsmen and guards who are so armed. What is singular is, that the principal huntsman is a gentleman of fortune, who rides with the horn over his shoulder, and sounds the sight, the death, &c. &c. and is dressed in the same uniform as the king. Dress, even in the field, is attended to here; for I was told, with great civility, but a very serious countenance, that my black waistcoat was a great impropriety at a hunt, though it was during the second mourning for the dauphin. You must not, however, think hunting in France is like the same diversion in England; for it is quite another thing, as you seldom see either the dogs or the chase, or seldom ride hard. When the stag or wild boar is killed, there is a particular ceremony performed. The foot is cut off by the huntsman, and given to the king, and the stags heads are all blanchet, and carried to Versailles, where many of them are to be seen, wrote upon by the king's own hand, *when and where killed*! But to return from the field to the court. When the countess of Rochford came to the door of the queen's apartment, her excellency was received by a lady of the bedchamber, and was by her conducted to the queen, who received the ambassador, standing. A stool was placed opposite the queen, where her ladyship, during her short audience, sat; and just as she was going to retire, two doors were thrown suddenly open, and an audible voice called out, *Le Roy*! When the king appeared, under a pretence of visiting the queen;

in fact this was a studied piece of address, that the ambassadress might be presented to him at the same time, as it would certainly be very awkward, and indeed very absurd, for an ambassadress to visit the king upon such an occasion. *Monsieur le Dauphin*, and his brother the *comte de Provence*, made use of the same address, and visited their mother, *madame la Dauphin*, during the time the ambassadress had audience of her. Upon this occasion a great number of Englishmen of very high rank attended the ambassadress, among whom was the new created duke of Northumberland, whose elegant dress, richly adorned with jewels, made no small addition to the cavalcade, and the whole ceremony was conducted in all respects, with suitable dignity to the occasion. After the ceremony, which must have proved very fatiguing to the ambassadress, by the severity of the weather, and the great distance of the several apartments of the royal family from each other, a most noble and sumptuous entertainment was provided in the palace, for the ambassadress and her company. To give you a description of the dinner is more than I am able; but the table at which I dined (for I found afterwards there was another) was illuminated with upwards of sixty wax lights, and the dessert was inconceivably magnificent. I had the honour to sit between an archbishop of France and an Irish earl*, and was well entertained in all respects. There is a great deal of wine drank in all France during dinner, but none after. The climate, the wine, the fruit, and the ease and good breeding of the first people of France, are indeed very powerful arguments in favour of the country; but on the other hand, the dirt and poverty of the numerous poor (and they are very numerous) renders it very inferior to England in that respect. Champaign is seldom brought to elegant tables in France; they spare it to us Britons; out of politeness, and a conviction that it is not wholesome for themselves. In my next I shall endeavour to satisfy you in other articles you desire to know; mean while,

I am ever yours."

* Lord Mazarine.

P. S. I cannot omit informing you, that the dinner was brought to the table by a regiment of whiskered Swiss soldiers! while a great number of idle servants stood behind the chairs of their ladies and masters with their hats on; and what was still more extraordinary, I saw four boys (which, upon inquiry, I found were assistants in the kitchen) stand directly opposite to the ambassadress and the dutchess D'Choiseul, with night-caps on their heads, which no time could have rendered more filthy, and their aprons and other apparel equally obnoxious; but this was an instance of the ease and freedom, for which the kingdom of France is celebrated: indeed it is such an *olie* of magnificence, elegance, riches, and poverty, that disagreeable and disgusting objects do not seem to strike the eyes and minds of the natives of France, as it does those of other nations. Were the poor day-labourers and *vigenerous* capable, by their labour and industry, to keep themselves, their families, and their little habitations, in the same neat, simple manner that the industrious part of the poor of England do, France would be the most delightful country in the world, either to pass through, or to reside in; but the extreme poverty of the poor, and the poor day-labourers in particular, renders their villages, nay even their great towns, very filthy. The *fermiers generaux* oppress them beyond conception, and they toil from morning till night, exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, and yet live a much more wretched life than any of the African slaves, in our colonies, or in their own. But their lively disposition bears them through all with cheerfulness, and they consider they are getting their own bread, while they are in fact toiling for wretches, who deserve not the name of men. The luxury in which the *fermiers generaux* live in France is scarce credible! the poverty and dirt of the poor is equally as offensive. That good king Henry the Fourth of France had used to say, he would wish to govern so, that every one of his meanest subjects might have a *paillard* in his pot on a Sunday."

POETICAL

POETICAL ESSAYS.

EDWIN and ANGELINA. *A Ballad.*
By Dr. Goldsmith.

"TURN, gentle hermit of the dale,
And guide my lonely way.
To where yon taper cheers the vale,
With hospitable ray.
For here, forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and slow;
Where wilds immeasurably spread,
Seem lengthening as I go."
"Forbear, my son, the hermit cries,
To tempt the dangerous gloom;
For yonder faithless phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.
Here to the houseless child of want,
My door is open still;
And tho' my portion is but scant,
I give it with good will.
Then turn to-night, and freely share
Whate'er my cell bestows;
My rushy couch, and frugal fare,
My blessing and repose.
No flocks that range the valley free,
To slaughter I condemn:
Taught by that power that pities me,
I learn to pity them.
But from the mountain's grassy side,
A guiltless feast I bring;
A scrip with herbs and fruits supply'd,
And water from the spring.
Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego;
All earth-born cares are wrong:
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."
Soft as the dew from heav'n descends,
His gentle accents fell:
The modest stranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.
Far in a wilderness obscure
The lonely mansion lay,
A refuge for the neighbouring poor,
And strangers led astray.
No store beneath its humble thatch
Requir'd a master's care!
The wicket opening with a latch,
Receiv'd the harmless pair.
And now when busy crowds retire
To take their evening rest,
The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his pensive guest;
And spread his vegetable store,
And gayly prest, and smil'd,
And skill'd in legendary lore,
The lingering hours beguil'd.
Around in sympathetic mirth
Its tricks the kitten tries,
The cricket chirrups in the hearth;
The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart
To sooth the stranger's woe;
For grief was heavy at his heart,
And tears began to flow.

His rising cares the hermit spy'd,
With answering care oppress'd:
"And whence, unhappy youth, he cry'd,
The sorrows of thy breast?"

From better habitations spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove;
Or grieve for friendship unreturn'd,
Or unregarded love?

Alas! the joys that fortune brings,
Are trifling and decay;
And those who prize the paltry things,
More trifling still than they.

And what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth or fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep?

And love is still an emptier sound,
The modern fair one's jest,
On earth unseen, or only found
To warm the turtle's nest.

For shame, fond youth, thy sorrows hush,
And spurn the sex," he said:
But, while he spoke, a rising blush
His love-lorn guest betray'd,

Surpris'd he sees new beauties rise
Swift mantling to the view,
Like colours o'er the morning skies,
As bright, as transient too.

The bashful look, the rising blush,
Alternate spread alarms,
The lovely stranger stands confess'd
A maid in all her charms.

"And, ah, forgive a stranger rude,
A wretch forlorn, she cry'd,
Whose feet unhallow'd thus intrude
Where heav'n and you reside.

But let a maid thy pity share,
Whom love has taught to stray:
Who seeks for rest, but finds despair
Companion of her way.

My father liv'd beside the Tyne,
A wealthy lord was he;
And all his wealth was mark'd as mine,
He had but only me.

To win me from his tender arms,
Unnumber'd suitors came;
Who prais'd me for imputed charms,
And felt or feign'd a flame.

Each hour a mercenary crowd
With richest proffers strove:
Among the rest young Edwin bow'd,
But never talk'd of love.

In humble, simplest habit clad,
 "No wealth nor power had he;
 Wisdom and worth were all he had,
 But these were all to me.

The blossom opening to the day
 The dews of heaven refin'd,
 Could nought of purity display,
 To emulate his mind:

The dew, the blossom on the tree,
 With charms inconstant shine;
 Their charms were his, but woe to me,
 Their constancy was mine!

For still I try'd each fickle art,
 Importunate and vain;
 And while his passion touch'd my heart,
 I triumph'd in his pain.

Till quite dejected with my scorn,
 He left me to my pride;
 And sought a solitude forlorn,
 In secret, where he died.

But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,
 And well my life shall pay,
 I'll seek the solitude he sought,
 And stretch me where he lay.—

And there forlorn, despairing, hid,
 I'll lay me down and die:
 'Twas so for me that Edwin did,
 And so for him will I.

"Forbid it, heaven!" the hermit cry'd,
 And clasp'd her to his breast:
 The wondering fair-one turn'd to chide,
 'Twas Edwin's self that prest.

"Turn, Angelina, ever dear,
 My charmer, turn to see,
 Thy own, thy long lost Edwin here,
 Restor'd to love and thee!

Thus let me hold thee to my heart,
 And ev'ry care resign:"
 And shall we never, never part.
 My life,—my all that's mine?

"No, never, from this hour to part,
 We'll live and love so true:
 The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
 Shall break thy Edwin's too."

*The OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE and EPI-
 LOGUE, Spoken at the King's Theatre in the
 Haymarket, with the new Comedy of the
 INDISCREET LOVER, performed for
 the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital.*

PROLOGUE.

THE Roman bard was deem'd a glorious
 wight,
 Who taught to mingle profit with delight;
 But Britain's sons to nobler heights aspire,
 Whose pleasure's kindle at devotion's fire—
 Devotion did I say?—Nay! never start,
 The best religion is a feeling heart.
 To soothe the sorrows of disastrous love,
 And mis'ry's pangs from beauty's breast to
 move;

May, 1768.

When anguish, fear, and poverty unite,
 To cheer the gloom, and chase each dreary
 spright;

To bid the tender infant rear its head,
 Nor pining want, nor chilling Boreas dread,
 Are actions worthy of a noble soul,
 And speed the British fame from Pole to Pole.

Let not the venal or the grave exclaim,
 "The sons of want should check each
 am'rous flame, [please
 "Nor should anportion'd virgins seek to
 "Their wanton fancies at th' expence of
 ease.

"Those pangs are voluntary which they bear,
 "Then why should we for their imprudence
 care?" [here—

Avaunt, ye wretches! but no such are
 Who ne'er for human mis'ry shed a tear.

Has not kind heav'n alike throughout our
 race, [grace,
 Diffus'd each native charm, each blooming
 The rich and poor, are made alike to feel
 The power of beauty, and the pow'r of steel:
 Engrossing gold, can they not be content
 Would they engross each blessing heav'n has
 lent?

Happy the bard by this kind audience
 grac'd, [taste;
 Whose joy is goodness, and whose judgment
 No envious hits, no base malicious sneer,
 No snarling critic can our author fear:
 Secure of candour—he resigns his cause
 To Virtue's judgment, and Good-nature's laws.

EPILOGUE.

*Spoken by a Soldier and a Sailor, who, after
 the curtain is let down, come from each side of
 the stage, and meet in the middle.*

Soldier. WHAT honest Petavero!
 Sailor. ——— Peter Prime!

Sold. Ha! where hast been, my boy, this
 tedious time? [blacks,

Sail. I've bin to trim the nabobs, fight the
 And cram with their rupees our empty sacks:
 But what hast thou been at, my heart or oak;
 What brought you here to see these acting
 folk?

Sold. Necessity—for faith to tell you true,
 This peace-time soldiers have enough to do
 To fill their empty bellies—bread's so dear,
 And then that cursed tax upon strong-beer.
 But Moll supplies with oranges the pit,
 And I keep places—thus we pick a bit.
 There—don't you see your old acquaintance
 stand?

Her orange basket dangling in her hand.

Pointing to a fruit girl.

Sail. Ay, So she does—I thought when I
 set sail [gale—

Her main-sheet seem'd to swell before the
 What came of that incumbrance?

Sol. Faith, my lad,

'Twent very hard with me—and times were
 bad—

An empty belly, and an empty purse,
 And not a cross for midwife, or for nurse.

L 1

Though

Though when my country call'd, I've stood
 unmov'd,
 In fields of death—to see the wife I lov'd,
 Endanger'd and distress'd, in time of need,
 Made my tears flow, and my poor heart to
 bleed. [a paw;
Sail. Well thou'rt an honest fellow—shake
 And with these dollars, mend the present
 flaw.

Giving money.
 What ails my eyes?—Your story moves me
 so—

But rot this whining—and now let us know,
 How got you out of this scrape?

Sol. *There! look around!*
 As gen'rous worthies as e'r trod the ground.
 These gents. and nobles, blessings on them
 fall,
 Reliev'd their soldier, and preserv'd poor Moll.
 Why, man, they've got a house in Brownlow-
 street,

Where, once a week, for this intent they meet;
 And there they club their heads, and gold
 galore,

To drive distress from ev'ry poor man's door;
 And while to serve our king abroad we roam,
 They save our wives from misery at home.
 This play you've seen, was all of their in-
 vention,

To raise supplies to serve their kind intention.
Sail. Aye, say you so?—'fore George—
 wilt have a quid? *Giving his box.*

If I before had known it, I'd have slid
 A guinea in the honest fellow's hand
 That kept the door—the thing is nobly
 plann'd—

If thus it is they use their pow'r and wealth,
 I'll fight their battles, and I'll drink their
 health;

Wherever danger calls, I'll be their man,
 Let Don or Monsieur hurt them if they can.

EPITAPH on BONNEL THORNTON, Esq.

WHOE'ER thou art who see'st this ho-
 nour'd shrine, [mine,
 One moment pause—and add a tear to
 A manly tear, to his fair mem'ry due,
 Who felt such feelings as are known to few;
 Whose wit (tho' keen) benevolence suppress'd,
 Who never penn'd a satire, but in jest.

'Tis now, oh! death! thy poignant sting
 we own;

'Tis now, oh! grave! thy victory is shown!
 For lo! herein full prematurely lie
 The only parts of Thornton which could die.

J. B.

On the late BONNEL THORNTON, Esq;

THEN art thou gone, my Thornton;—
 but forbear—

Vain every sigh, and impotent each tear!
 Blest with the happiest skill the muse could
 give, [live:

Thy name with Swift and Rabelais shall
 So gay thy humour, and so arch thy wit,
 None felt the wound, tho' palpable the hit.

* But when on death, alas! thou try'st thy
 art,

Death's repartee was throwing of his dart.

Seeing at the Exhibition in Spring Gardens,
 the Portrait (by Mr. Hone) of Zamparini in
 the Character of Cecchina.

WHY say that Zamparini's left out
 idle?—

Yonder she stands!—observe her artful smile:
 See! see! her rosy lips, whence Cupids fly
 To catch the glances from her sparkling eye;
 Fondly to gaze on her bewitching face,
 And there, in fancy, countless beauties trace.

Painting! of imitative arts the queen,
 What wonders are 'mid thy productions seen!
 To life the fair here imagin'd seems to start,
 Retread the stage, and sweetly touch the heart.

J. L.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

TO increase the number of employments
 for women, the society for the encour-
 agement of arts, manufactures and com-
 merce, kindly and judiciously bestow premiums
 on such of the fair sex as excell in certain use-
 ful branches of the polite arts.—Her majesty
 Queen Charlotte, to promote a very curious
 species of needle-work, executed in the
 highest perfection by Mrs. Wright, graci-
 ously satisfies her for the instruction and sup-
 port of several young gentlewomen, daughters
 of clergymen or officers.—The thought of
 this rising, elegant institution, which 'tis
 hoped may in time employ many; and the
 sight of an extraordinary piece of needle-
 work, gave occasion to the following lines.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN LOCKMAN.

ZEPHYRUS and FLORA. A DIALOGUE.

On seeing Flowers drawn and worked for
 the Cradle of the Royal Infants, by Mrs.
 Wright of Great Newport Street.

FLORA and Zephyrus, from Tempe's
 vale

To Britain flew, in an auspicious gale:
 Alighted at a palace * where were seen,
 A new-born princess with her parent queen;
 Whose virtues, tho' possess'd of them alone,
 With justice might have led her to a throne.

The goddess then—choice flow'rs I'll now
 prepare,

To decorate the cradle be my care.

Says Zephyrus, yon rare assemblage view,
 Of flow'rets red, white, yellow, green and
 blue. [fondly blest,

How bright those wreathes, where roses
 And gay Anemones their lustre lend!
 Where woodbines spread, and tulips proudly
 glow,

In colours vivid as th' ætherial bow;
 Where we fair lillies of the vale descry,
 Immix'd with those all lovely to the eye.—

* Vide a late poem called the Battle of the Wigs. † St. James's.

Be these thy off'ring; these will feast the sight,
The cradle deck, and add to the delight.

Thou Flora, oft our senses will deceive,
Or doubts suggest of what we shou'd believe:
Well at such groups with pleasure you may
start,
Since what's thought nature here, is curious
(Happy as that by Moser's * pencil shown,
Whence flow'rets spring, which emulate your
own.)

All here is sweet deception to your eyes,
For WRIGHT's fam'd needle bid these chap-
lets rise.

To her M A J E S T Y.

Hence bid great queen! a manufacture
spring,

And thousands of thy sex thy praise shall sing.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE underwritten letter I received from
a lady whose veracity I can depend on.
I am, Sir, Your obliged servant,
An Old Correspondent.

S I R,

A Poor woman near Hungerford, had la-
boured many years under a most inve-
terate cancer in her breast. A gentleman in
that neighbourhood told her, if she would
use toads as directed, they would cure her.
Agreeable to his order she applied eight
toads, tied up in muslin bags, to eight holes
in her breast, which sucked amazingly.—
The toads fastened eagerly like leeches.—
When they had sucked themselves full, they
dropped off in agonies, terrible to behold.—I
do not hear they gave any pain, but, on the
contrary, her pains abated, from the first
application. She repeated this till she had
consumed 120 toads. By which time the
wounds were healed, and her breast was of
the usual size. She has been well ever since.

The toads were applied every night. The
better she grew, the longer they lived, and
the longer they sucked. *The woman*, full
of gratitude, went to a poor man at Lam-
borne, in Wiltshire, who had long gone
double with a cancer in his back. Mr.
H—y was there last week, and says,
the man is absolutely cured. During the
woman's attendance on him, she was sent
for to a physician's wife at Calne, in the
same county. But, to her honour be it
mentioned, she would not leave the poor
man till he was quite cured.—She is now
with the physician's wife. I saw two letters,
with every minute circumstance, wrote by
Doctor B's lady who is at Mrs. — near
Hungerford, and not far from the poor wo-
man's parish. This lady constantly attended
till the cure was compleated. This is
a copy of a letter, from a lady whose vera-

city cannot be doubted. Names are needless.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

Dated Nov. 1767.

M. M.

P. S. The physician at Calne is earnestly
requested to publish his lady's case. And the
humane worthy gentleman who advised the
poor woman to apply the toads, is desired to
let us know whether they may be applied to
a cancer, on the lip.

May 12, 1768.

A Line or two to Mr. M. M.

S I R,

I Live at present in the country as you do,
and love reading, especially as I can nei-
ther hunt or shoot or have strength for it,
and hope I have a desire to search after truth.
I cannot think your arguments prove the
sense you would fix on the text. *We are by
nature children of wrath*—And I freely con-
fess that article 19; or indeed any human ar-
ticles whatever, is not of any authority with
me.—I cannot think the instance, you give
of juvenile days is in point, and what follows
is certainly an instance of the goodness of
God in implanting such a passion within us,
and I would fain hope and believe it has
tended to, and promoted the cause of piety
and religion, far, very far more than that
of vice, as indeed from it arises all the social
and relative duties, as that of husband, wife,
parent, child, &c.—And you must know,
that marriage is a remedy for any incon-
venience arising therefrom, at least I am
very sure the New Testament teaches me so.
You will allow, that food is the gift of God,
given to supply the appetite of hunger, and
in itself perfectly innocent, but how many
make even it the instrument of sin by glut-
tony, &c. and the same may much more be
said by drink. And shall we, because the
good gifts of God are ill applied and abused,
say that we are children of wrath, God forbid.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, N. N.

P. S. I am not the same person as N. N.
though by mere accident I took the same
signature, who wrote the comment in this
Mag. on Rom. viii. 19, which I think a
very sensible piece, and for which I therefore
desire to return him my thanks.—I do not
suppose he means that even good Gentiles,
but only the carnal man, was under the curse,
as I think the apostle argues chap. i. from
v. 18, and plainly chap. ii. 14. 15.

*An Account of the Case of the People of Neuf-
chatel in Switzerland, in their Dispute
with the King of Prussia their Sovereign.*

F E W states, next to the English, enjoyed
so much liberty as the little principality
of Neufchatel and Valangin in Switzerland,
before their present disputes with their so-
vereign. A proof of this is their assigning in
the year 1707, by their own authority, to the

* A celebrated pain'ress of flowers in water colours, a beautiful specimen of which is now seen
in the exhibition in Spring-Gardens.

the King of Prussia, the right of succession to that sovereignty, after the decease of the Dutchess of Nemours, their last sovereign of the line of Longueville, when several princes* and states laid a claim to the succession; previous to the adjudging which, the people made the pretenders to the succession promise and swear the observation of nine general articles, confirming the privileges formerly granted to the people at several times by their sovereigns. These privileges having lately been somewhat infringed by an illegal act of authority of the king's governor, the people would not allow of it; and the king not chusing to recede, appealed to their neighbours and allies the Canton of Bern, who gave two sentences in his favour against the people of Neufchatel: these are the two sentences that the latter refused to submit to, till compelled, by the canton of Bern ordering a corps of 8000 men to march to the frontiers to enforce their sentences in case they were not accepted. The reasons of the Neufchatelois for not submitting to the sentences were, their not acknowledging for their judge the state of Bern, who had no right to decide this affair, that right belonging to the sovereign tribunal of the principality of Neufchatel and Valangin, for the very reason that it was this same sovereign tribunal that named the King of Prussia to the succession of that principality.

Love of liberty is the motive of this letter: the same cause may, perhaps, occasion your hearing farther from me on this subject.

S. M.

To the PRINTER, &c.

I Now send you the extract I promised you of a letter from Neufchatel in Switzerland, dated the 27th of April.

In my last I acquainted you that we expected here Mr. Derschau, the king's minister and plenipotentiary together with Mr. Gaudot the advocate general, who was to be installed, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, and receiver of the rents. They arrived last Sunday evening. The *Sieur Gaudot would not go to the castle with Mr. Derschau, who had invited him, but alighted at his house with an uncommon air of consequence, observed by a concourse of people present: As soon as he was in, a great number of boys flocked there and surrounded the house, when they began to call him by all the injurious names that he deserved: He attempted to silence them with threats, but one amongst them said to him, "You are the chief cause of our fathers being compelled by force to yield up their privileges, the loss of which will fall heaviest upon us: Our revenge is just, and we are resolved to exert all our powers to recover our liberty, which we will begin to do by extirpating you."* That said, they provided stones, and broke all the windows in the house: A Prussian soldier sallied

out of it sword in hand, to intimidate them: They rushed upon him, knocked him down, broke his sword, and after a severe combat let him go. The *Sieur Gaudot* seeing that the affair began to take a serious turn, got arms ready, barricaded himself and vowed vengeance; upon which some women being come to the assistance of the boys, they continued besieging and throwing stones at the house till four o'clock in the morning, when they were relieved by another number of men and women; these made themselves masters of the lower part of the house, went into the cellar, drank a couple of glasses of wine each, broke to pieces casks, bottles, and all that was there, yet far from being drunk, they did all this with the greatest presence of mind, without noise, and as if they had been many people at work. The magistracy sent one of their members to quiet them, who was told, that having let the right of police be taken from them, they had no authority there. A free company of grenadiers was next ordered under arms, to place guards about the besieged house: They took arms to guard the city, they said, but refused to go where they were ordered.—Mr. Derschau, who had sent to quell the tumult, but to no purpose, asked of the magistrates if they would answer for the life of the *Sieur Gaudot*: They positively said they could not, having done all that was possible in that affair. He then offered to the people to send a coach for the *Sieur Gaudot* to carry him out of the country, with a promise that he should never return. A coachman could hardly be found that would go; at last one was prevailed upon, who had soon cause to repent, his coach having been overturned, though followed by the king's livery; but as soon as he asked to go back, the people helped him to get up his coach.

The lady of the *Sieur Gaudot* perceiving that no help could come to them, desired leave to go out of the house: She was answered, "Madam, that you may do in all safety; be not afraid, our vengeance does not reach you, and is only against your husband, who has been a traitor to his country." She accordingly retired without the least insult. Mr. Derschau being uneasy, asked of the grenadiers if he ran no risk? They said no; they knew that what he had done was conformable to the orders of his master, and he had been sent for that purpose; that the *Sieur Gaudot* was the only object of their vengeance.

These were the transactions of the Monday; at night, the people afraid lest this hated man should at last escape, proceeded to break all the doors open; he then hid himself between two doors, where a jointer having discovered him, cried, "he is certainly here; but paid dear for his discovery" the *Sieur Gaudot* instantly shot him dead.

* King George I. then elector of Hanover, was one.

and wounded two others, but was overpowered having received several shots, which put an end to his life.

He had with him his nephew, who saved himself by climbing up the chimney, leaving his boots behind, which hang there to this day.

As soon as this enemy of his country had fallen the children proclaimed it through all the streets, with many huzzas, and the cries of "liberty and our country for ever." The multitude wanted to drag his corpse to the gallows, but was prevented.—Every thing in the house was next broke, cut to pieces, and thrown out at the window, but nothing was stolen. His relations are very much at a loss what burial to give him: No workman would make his coffin, so great was the hatred he had brought on himself from the people. Mr. Derschau has sent an account of the whole to the king, what the consequences will be nobody can tell yet. So far the letter from Neufchatel.

Now, Mr. Printer, pray allow me a little more room for a few reflections.

When men enjoy the sweetness of liberty, they are in possession of a happiness the more to be cherished as it is a gift from heaven; hence, if amongst those who aim at dignities, some are found who try to predominate over their fellow subjects, and who, in fact, use contrivances to attain that end, such monsters are odious to society, and it is to be wished for the sake of peace and happiness, that they be rooted out. This precisely has happened to the abovementioned ill fated man: ambition was his ruin; happy in a private station of life, which the emoluments of his profession and employ of advocate-general, enabled him to support, in a genteel and agreeable way, esteemed heretofore as a man of sense and talents, he was not satisfied, but wished for more. He saw with pleasure the broils that agitated his country so far as he expected, to make them subservient to his interested views. Accordingly, besides several hurtful practices and acts of ingratitude to his country, he wrote a book wherein he absurdly endeavoured to bring to nought its liberty, and to prove most fallaciously that the sovereign had a right to take away all the privileges of the people. He succeeded that way even beyond his hopes; for soon after the publication of that book he was appointed to the first places in the state, but fate overtook him before he could enjoy them; the very day on which he was to be installed instead of the price of his

baseness, which he thought he was going to receive, he met with an untimely and violent death. What a difference between his narrow, corrupted mind, and the noble spirit of his own brother, a military veteran, who in an assembly of the people, to consider what was to be done in their critical situation, made a speech, filled with sentiments of liberty and patriotism, was for standing out to the last drop of blood in defence of their rights and privileges, and offered to be one of the foremost.

May 10, 1768.

S. M.

Instructions to Representatives to serve in Parliament, elected in the Year 1768.

Ad Pœnam pulchra Pro Libertate Vocabit—Vendidit Hic Aurum Patriam.— Virg.

WE, a considerable part of your electors, as yet your free and independent, electors, do most earnestly recommend to you, our representatives in parliament, to enquire, and we do also desire and expect that you will

I. Enquire by whose advice it was, that a separate peace was concluded with France and Spain in 1762, by which a flagrant breach of national faith was committed, being in direct opposition to all treaties subsisting between our gallant ally the king of Prussia, and his late majesty of glorious memory, renewed and confirmed by his present majesty after his accession, in a treaty bearing date December 12, 1760, of the fourth article: of which the following is a translation.

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING POWERS moreover engage, viz. on the one side his BRITANNICK MAJESTY, as well KING as ELECTOR, and on the other part his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, NOT TO CONCLUDE any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or other convention or agreement whatever with the powers who have taken part in the present war, but IN CONCERT and by MUTUAL AGREEMENT and by comprehending each other by NAME."

Signed, Robert Henley, C. S.
Granville, P.
Holles, Newcastle.
Holderness.
Hardwicke.
William Pitt.

A treaty of peace, was notwithstanding, entered into and concluded at Paris, between England, France and Spain, without the consent and mutual agreement of the king of Prussia *, and without comprehending him by name,

* "The French knew the negotiation of the peace was in the hands of Lord * * * *, and that so far from supporting our great protestant ally, his lordship was determined to abandon him. The king of Prussia complained, that he was actually betrayed by the Scottish minister, and he spoke publicly of the offers made by his lordship to the late Czar, for dismembering his dominions.

* I heard Lord * * * * declare in a great assembly, that the dominions of the King of Prussia

name, in defiance of the above article of a most solemn treaty and engagement between his present majesty and the king of Prussia, and within less than two years from the date thereof; by which the honor and PUBLIC FAITH of the nation became a sacrifice to *evil counsellors* and *corrupt ministers*: And we do, therefore, request of you, our representatives, and do, hereby, call upon you to use your utmost endeavours to trace out, detect, and bring to *condign punishment* all such *evil counsellors*, and *corrupt ministers*, by whose *advice* the NATIONAL FAITH has been thus *ignominiously prostituted*, and *traiterously broke and forfeited*.

II. We desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that after a GLORIOUS WAR, and a series of amazing conquests, carried on with uninterrupted success in every part of the globe, and beyond the example of former ages, the most valuable of those conquests, particularly, the RICH and important CITY and dependencies of the HAVANNA, and the fertile islands of GUARLUPE and MARTINICO were ceded to the enemy; and this at a time when our ambassador, it is said, was in actual treaty for one of them, and the cession but little litigated on the part of the ministers of France, when he received *positive orders* to sign the *preliminary articles* of the peace: And we also recommend and expect you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that the MANILLA ransom-money still detained and withheld, in open breach of public honor, and public faith on the part of the crown of Spain, and in defiance of the sacred articles of capitulation, was not *insisted on*; but that just and national claim tamely and submissively given up, to the great discredit of this kingdom.

III. We desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was that a STAMP-ACT was imposed upon the colonies: An act, according to the opinion of the greatest lawyer in this kingdom, publicly declared, "To be in it's very existence absolutely ILLEGAL; contrary to the fundamental laws of the constitution of ENGLAND: A constitution, whose foundation and center is LIBERTY; which sends liberty to every subject that is, or may happen to be, within any part of it's ample circumference: Taxation and representation are inseparable, they are coeval with, and essential to our happy constitution, and the colonies are not represented in the British parliament." The supreme power in the opinion of that consummate reasoner and politician Mr. LOCKE, "cannot take from any man, any part of his property without his own consent: And the colonies have a right to expect and look for protection and not chains from their mother-

country: We desire, therefore that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that our colonies were irritated by measures inconsistent with good policy, not to say, common equity, and those measures publicly avowed and defended by general maxims and arguments, which strike at the root of all public LIBERTY at home and abroad: A DISPENSING POWER contended for on one occasion, and on another, JURIES precluded from being judges of LAW as well as FACT, in cases where the liberty, the property, and even the LIFE of a fellow-subject depend upon their VERDICT: And also, by whose *advice*, and by what authority a POPISH BISHOP was sent to the protestant settlement of Canada.

IV. We desire and expect that you will enquire by what *authority* it was, that a representative of the people in parliament was seized in his own house, dragged out of his own house, and in defiance of the *habeas corpus act*, and *magna charta*, imprisoned in the Tower of London; and although for a *bailable offence*, no person suffered to come near him for three days in order to bail him: All his papers the most secret of them rifled and carried away, under an avowed design of collecting evidence against him for a *supposed libel*; thereby obliging a *freeborn Englishman* to turn his own *accuser*, contrary to the known laws of the land. We also desire and expect, that you will use your utmost endeavours to find out by whom it was that a writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by a *chief justice* was eluded, and its authority disobeyed, in time of public peace and tranquillity; and the act of Habeas Corpus, that greatest and strongest bulwark of English liberty, broke down and trampled under foot; the powers of which were never known to be even suspended, but in times of public danger; of suspected conspiracies, open rebellion, or when a foreign enemy was in arms in the kingdom: the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, though by *authority of parliament*, is ever understood to be a suspension of the liberty of the subject. And we, therefore, desire and expect that you will enquire by whose *advice* it was, that private persons in office, armed with that iron engine of oppression, and bearing that ignominious badge of slavery a general warrant, were employed or set on and encouraged to dare to do that by themselves, which king, lords, and commons, the three estates of the realm can only do together.

V. We desire and recommend to you most earnestly, to use your utmost endeavours to promote a remedial bill in parliament for quieting the possession of the subject, and to prevent ministers under the crown from harassing the private subject with antiquated

Prussia were to be serambled; for the most indecent, vulgar, and infamous expression for an ally of the crown of England, which any minister ever uttered."

London, St. James's Chronicle, May 3, 1768.

claims, vexatious suits, and threats of confiscation, giving thereby a shock to the whole landed property throughout the kingdom, and other detestable proceedings inconsistent with the freedom of the British constitution, and the rights and privileges of the people: And that you will do your utmost to rescue private property from the violence, arbitrary encroachments, breach of faith, injustice, and tyranny of profligate and corrupt ministers.

VI. We request also, and recommend to you to enquire, how it comes to pass that the eldest sons of peers of Scotland, who are declared incapable to represent any borough or shire in that kingdom, should be permitted to represent any borough or shire in England: And why, when * all the commons of Scotland are, according to the act of union, represented by forty-five members in the British parliament, Scots Commoners are permitted to represent English boroughs, and to have additional voices in parliament: And whether the permitting Scots commoners and eldest sons of peers of Scotland to sit in parliament for English boroughs, be not inconsistent with, and contradictory to, the true spirit of the act of union: And whether a sufficient instance can be produced since that act took place, where any one English commoner has ever returned to parliament to represent a shire or borough in Scotland: We recommend to you in your enquiries to consider the spirit of the act of Union: The lord's care took care to prevent any Northern intrusions upon the English nobility; the dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry are not this day allowed to sit in their house, tho' actually created English dukes by the titles of Brandon and Dover. The wisdom of the act gave this construction to the act of union: They restrained and confined the North-British representatives in their house to the number fixed by the act of Union, the number sixteen. Is it not then extraordinary that the house of Commons should open a door which the other has shut? Can it be supposed, with any degree of reason or propriety, that the framers of the act of Union could ever mean to bar access to natives of Scotland from becoming members of one part of the legislature beyond their limited number, and give them free admission into the other? It never was, it never could be their intent; and if Scots commoners have not hitherto been expressly re-

strained from intruding upon the legislature of South-Britain beyond their stipulated number by the act of Union, it is time they should be so, or, in the process of a few years, a swarm may be brought in upon us that may be too strong for English representatives to turn out. Remember the speech of one of your predecessors, and imprint it in your hearts: "Mr. Speaker, I hear a lion roaring in the lobby; shall we shut the door, sir, against him, or shall we let him in, to see if we are able to turn him out again?" If the present Scotch commoners, already elected, are permitted to enjoy their seats in the ensuing parliament, the number will increase upon you in another; and in time, all the subjects of England will be taxed by a majority of Scotch members: Flagrant absurdity! Intolerable yoke! In this case, which is far from being impossible, and which even perhaps is nearer taking place than the generality of people may imagine, it is not a Portion of members of the Scotch parliament sent, by deputation to the British house of commons, who sit there, but it is the Scotch parliament adjourned to England. For which important reasons, we most earnestly recommend to you to propose an enquiry into the true spirit of the act of union; and as far as in you lies, by all constitutional endeavours, to exclude Scotch commoners already elected, exceeding the number of forty-five, and not representing shires or boroughs in Scotland, from a seat or voice in the British parliament; and to promote a resolution of the house of Commons, whereby they may be declared incapable to sit in that house; and that the Speaker may be ordered to issue out his warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for the electing representatives in their room, according to former precedents †.

VII. We desire and expect, that you will use your utmost endeavours, by all constitutional measures in your power, that a law may pass for restoring triennial parliaments: Triennial parliaments were established soon after ‡ the glorious revolution took place, which saved this kingdom from impending, from inevitable destruction: They were established as the best security for the constitution against the arbitrary attempts of all wicked and designing ministers in futuro; frequent elections deprive them of that enormous influence and power they now have to corrupt the representatives of the people, and to secure a

* Article 22 of the Act of Union. "A writ shall be immediately issued. &c. For the summing the sixteen peers, and for electing forty five members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the parliament of Great-Britain."

† "December 6, 1708. The commons ordered their Speaker to issue out his warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for the electing commissioners for the shire of Aberdeen, in the room of William Lord Haado; and for the shire of Linlithgow, in the room of James lord Johnstown, who being eldest sons of peers of Scotland, were declared to be incapable to sit in that house." How much greater the impropriety for such commoners, or any one Commoner whatever, to sit in that house for English shires or boroughs!

‡ December 22, 1694.

venal majority of members in the house of commons, which might prevent, or put a stop to, all enquiries into their public conduct. These constitutional triennial parliaments were first unconstitutionally laid aside in the year 1716, on a *state necessity*, and when the public was thought to be in immediate danger; a Scotch rebellion barely quashed, and in the infancy of a new succession to the throne: Unconstitutionally laid aside, because *the people had no choice of their representatives*; and surely nothing could be more extravagantly absurd than that the *representatives of the people should choose themselves*, vote themselves into their own seats, and sit like peers in their own right, at the same time deriving their authority from the people: A manifest contradiction in terms! No man constitutionally can continue himself in deputation for a longer term of years than he is deputed for: And the house of peers and the house of commons which continued that triennial Parliament of 1716 for seven years, might by the same authority have continued it for a term still longer, might have made it perpetual; and this would have been an express and absolute subversion of the third estate of the realm. The house of commons that did it was no house of commons of England, after the expiration of the three years for which they were elected: at that time they became a house merely of common, or rather uncommon men, and, strictly speaking, were no longer a house of parliament, or composed the third estate of the kingdom.

The usurpation of these septennial parliaments (for so, perhaps, it might be called) has been continued ever since, though the same reasons, (*state necessities*) which then prevailed, are no more in being, and subsist no longer; but the same reasons for establishing short and triennial parliaments remain

still, and are equally in force now as at Revolution. Septennial parliaments have long time been complained of as a heavy tional grievance, and can be agreeable to but ill-designing ministers, and self-interested representatives of the people; the sooner therefore they are abolished, and triennial parliaments restored, the sooner may we expect the halcyon return of public virtue to bless these kingdoms; the sooner may we expect to bruise the head of corruption, and keep down all aspiring, arbitrary, overbearing favourites, ever as dangerous as noxious to the community. Ministers' favourites have the means of corruption now in their hands, but these would greatly be diminished, "if not only the seat of parliament, but the parliament itself, were reduced to the ancient and primitive constitution and practice of frequent and new parliaments; for as a good ministry will need no practice or need corruption, so it cannot be any man's intent to provide for the security of a bad one *."

For these reasons, and many others which could be added, being thoroughly convinced of the utility arising to the nation from frequent parliaments, and the great danger arising to the constitution from long ones; and being also a means to curb the growth, and prevent the spreading of corruption, and to repair the breaches made in the constitution by the innovation of a septennial parliament, and to remedy the disappointment so severely felt by the nation in 1722, when triennial parliaments were not, according to the universal expectation of the people, restored to them, and the constitutional rights and liberties of the commons of England thereby more firmly secured and established, on a basis † built for them by their great and glorious deliverer King William, to whom

* Lord's protest in 1716.

"It is the fate of weak princes," says Lord Lyttelton, "to think that they are never so served as by those of whose authority the people complain the most; and to make the people's hatred a ground of their confidence; as if such persons, having no other strength or power to depend upon, must belong more to them, and be more devotedly attached to their interests."

History of Henry the 8th.

† In the bill of rights passed February 13, 1688-9 is the following article or clause: 13. "And that for redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening and serving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently."

A parliament of a long continuance seemed to be very dangerous, either to the crown or to the nation: If the conjuncture and their proceedings gave them much credit, they might grow uneasy to the crown, as happened in King Charles the first's time; or in another situation of things they might be so practised upon by the court, that they might give all the money, and all the liberties of England up, when they were to have a large share of the money, and were to be the instruments of tyranny; as it was in King Charles the second's time. It was, likewise, thought that frequent parliaments would put an end to the great expence candidates put themselves in at election: And that it would oblige the members to behave themselves so well, both with respect to the public, and in their private deportment, as to recommend them to their electors at the years end: Whereas, when a parliament was to sit many years, members covered with pensions were apt to take great liberties, forgot that they represented others, and took care only of themselves. So that it was thought that England would have a truer representation, if it was chosen anew every third year, than when it ran on.

Bishop Burnet's hist. Vol. 1.

religion, law, and liberty: For these we do most earnestly recommend to our representatives, and especially if you be our representatives, to use all constitutional means in your power, that a law be passed, in the approaching session, limiting the duration of this present and future parliaments to THREE YEARS AT

VIII. We do also recommend to you, to make an enquiry, by which the constitution may be examined into according to its principles, in order to correct such defects as may have crept in through length of time, and to supply such defects as may be wanting, and to restore it as nearly as it can be done to its original principles: And that the representative authority of this parliament may be more equally settled.

We recommend to you, and strictly require you, carefully and impartially to enter into the conduct of all such returning officers, of whose proceedings complaint shall at any time be made before the house; and to punish the nation by bringing all such to punishment, who shall appear to have abused the right of freeholders and legal voters

at elections; thereby invading the birth-right and privilege of the British subject, and flagrantlly insulting the constitution and liberty of their country.

We also recommend to you, to promote a bill for laying a duty of 10s. per hundred weight on sugar, which according to the best calculation made by a late great chancellor of the exchequer, (Mr. Legge) universally acknowledged to be the most able financier in Europe, will raise 300,000l. per annum; And to repeal thereby the additional tax upon beer substituted in its room in the year 1744, and which has ever since been levied with such peculiar cruelty and oppression upon the laborious poor of this great kingdom; the poor, already distressed and almost famished by the high and extravagant prices of provisions and corn; the reduction of which high and extravagant prices we also most earnestly recommend to your consideration in parliament; and that you will use your utmost endeavours to give relief to the crying and very alarming necessities of the indigent and industrious part of the nation, your fellow-subjects, and many of them your constituents and electors.

In the house of Commons of Ireland, in the Sessions of 1756, the present earl of Arran, (then Arthur Gore) upon a petition before the house, complaining of undue proceedings, and a false return for the county of Wexford, made use of this remarkable expression in a debate "that the kingdom of Ireland had been scourged by sheriffs: and moved the house that, the high sheriff of Wexford, having acted in an arbitrary, illegal manner, be taken into the custody of the arms attending the house, and be committed to Newgate; which was agreed to by the house without a division.

IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS on the Religion, Law, Government and Manners of the Turks. 12mo. Nourie.

This is a sensible, entertaining performance, and as it contains many things which we do not remember to have seen so accurately handled in any account of the Turkish empire we shall give an extract from it, for the entertainment of our readers.

The Turks are strong in their parental affection, and the children reciprocal in their obedience, submission, and filial duty: such affection leads them to much seeming modesty with their superiors, and the young to great veneration towards the old. This, with their total, and very early separation from women, has infused that remarkable bashfulness in their behaviour towards them, and occasions that respect with which they treat the sex.

A man, meeting a woman in the streets, turns his head from her, as if it were forbidden to look on her: they seem to detest an independent woman, shun and avoid her. No one, therefore, among the Christians,

who may have discussions or altercations with the Turks, if he has a woman of spirit, a virago for his wife, sets her to rout and brow-beat them; and by this means not unfrequently gains his point.

The highest disgrace and shame would attend a Turk who should rashly lift his hand against a woman; all he can venture to do, is to treat her with harsh and contemptuous words, or to go off.

The sex lay such stress on this privilege, that they are frequently apt to indulge their passions to excess, to be most unreasonable in their claims, and violent and irregular in the pursuit of them. They will importune, tease, and insult a judge on the bench; or even the Vizir at his divan: The officers of justice do not know how to resent their turbulence: and it is a general observation, that to get well rid of them, they often give them their cause.

A remarkable scene was acted by the women at the accession of sultan Mustapha.

His Vizir, Regib Mehmet Pasha, who, towards the end of the preceding reign, had

found himself unstable in his post, and who expected daily by the internal intrigues of the Seraglio to be deposed, neglected to provide the necessary supply of corn and rice for the yearly consumption of the city though an essential part of his duty; the publick granaries were almost empty, and less rice than usual had been imported: however, contrary to his expectation, he found himself invested with full power by the new Sultan, and rendered absolute; but then it was too late in the season for him to introduce plenty. Bread mixed up with oats, barley, millet and sand, was dear and scarce; and rice hardly to be bought at any price.

In this distress, the men bore their want with passive and sullen discontent; but the women, impatient and daring, assembled in a considerable body, and with hammers, chissels, and files, attacked the magazines, where they pretended rice was in great quantities monopolized. No opposition could stop them and whilst the publick officers were perplexed what party to take, they broke open locks, bars, and bolts, entered the magazines, took with them such quantities as they could carry off, and went away unmolested.

None of these female rioters were ever punished, as far as we knew; and if you spoke to a grave Turk about them, he would tell you with a sneer, it was only a mutiny of turbulent women.

I have heard it averred by a person of great veracity, who had lived for some years in a Sultan's *Harem* of the blood-royal, that it was impossible for women to behave with more decency and modesty than the Turkish ladies did, and that they treated each other with the greatest politeness.

In families of the higher class, where education is more exalted, where reading of their own language, or the Arabian is probably cultivated; precepts of virtue and morality, of gentle demeanor and good breeding, chastity of manners, with whatever decorates the sex, and renders them amiable, may be inculcated.

But, in general, it is known that the women who are sold or presented to their great men, either for wives or concubines, have their price and value regulated not only according to the beauty or form of the person, but according to those acquired graces, and artificial allurements, which they have industriously been taught: these are always such as may conduce to raise and inflame the passions. Hence they teach them vocal and instrumental music; certain peculiar affectations in their gait; and often such dances as to a modest spectator would appear rather indecent.

Facts by which we can be thoroughly assured of the female characteristic in Turkey, are difficult to come at; accident may throw

them in our way: one fell in mine, and if it did not seem to suggest too uncharitable and ungenerous a way of thinking, lead us to judge of the whole: *Crimini uno disco omnes.*

The Harems of great men, that is ladies, and their attendants, are in the summer season frequently permitted to abroad an airing on foot, either in the on the borders of the Bosphorus, or such public places: These parties rally consist of twenty or thirty, and times of forty or fifty women, according to the opulence of the master; and they are ways attended by the guardians of chastity the Black Eunuchs.

It is common with the French or Christian foreigners to pass over to the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus for an evening's recreation. Two of them went thither as usual ladies, attended by Janizaries and seras. As they were returning slowly, they heard a confused noise of female voices follow them. Their curiosity prompted them to see, as well as hear: They turned and stopped. They found these voices proceeded from two Harems, composed of forty women: Their faithful watchmen Blacks attended on each side, guarding them though at some distance. One of the spectators stood longer, and with more eagerness to contemplate their figure and behaviour. He thought they would rather than approach him. He was mistaken. For on a sudden, he found himself seized by a seeming dapper brisk girl, followed by the whole band; who first accosting him with indelicate amorous expletives, and a teasing soothing and tender expressions, attempted to unravel the mystery of his whole dress.

The force of the conflict, and the number of females about him, left him but the single resource of laughter and struggle: he could not debarra himself from such numerous, determined assailants by threats or intreaties; nor vanquish the vehemence of their curiosity, by representing the shame which they exposed themselves, by a behaviour so grossly and so publicly indecent.

An old janizary attending him, at some distance, as it were in amazement, Mahometan bashfulness would not permit him to advance towards women; nor would he have dared to lay his hands on the assailants. All he ventured at in the fray, was to put up a stern countenance towards the Eunuchs, and with a Stentorian voice to exclaim against them and their want of discretion, telling them they were the guardians of chastity, rather than of modest women, and urging them to exert themselves to free the man from such importunate violators, which was in vain.

A young man of the company, a foreigner, either envying the other, or prompted by

at seeing his untoward situation, advanced; and as he spoke more than the person engaged, began to dispute with them, sometimes with a smile, and sometimes with a frown. When his countenance, his form, or his youth, were more attractive, they at once quitted hold of their first prey, flew on with eager and inquisitive hands, and he underwent the same treatment, the other time to reach his boat. The robust and active, disengaged himself by much struggling, and at length with difficulty saved himself by flight; happy not to have been quite stripped, and to have been able to join the company with decent cover-

The History of England from the Revolution to the Accession of the Brunswick Line. John Wilkes, Esq; vol. 1. 4to. Almon.

What is here published of this much-exalted work, though it is called *volume the first*, is nothing more than an introduction of nine pages very loosely printed, but at the conclusion of it, we are informed that the reigns of King William, and Queen Anne, are in the press and will speedily be published; from the present specimen, however, if we may venture to form any judgment, it will be a matter of little consequence to the world whether they are published or not, the sample before us neither contains anything extremely new, nor extremely false—it is a common place declamation on the tyranny of the Stuarts from the accession of the pedant James the First to the abdication of that arbitrary bigot his grandson, and is dedicated in the following words.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, to Truth and to Liberty, this votive offering is made by John Wilkes.

The variety with which we are necessarily obliged to furnish our readers, will not allow us to give any considerable extract from the performance, for their own sakes there—we hope they will be contented with a little which we can lay before them, especially as the chief recommendation of that, though taken from the best place of introduction, is the popularity of its au-

Liberty was the direct, avowed principle of the English at the Revolution, as was of the Romans at the expulsion of the whole family of the Tarquins. Tacitus

"libertatem et consularum Brutus instituit." Brutus established liberty and the

preservation of the laws of Great Britain was the letter as the spirit of every declaration made by the Prince of Orange. The families of Nassau and Nassau will be gratefully remembered by all posterity as the avengers of tyranny, and the protectors of the freedom of the nation, and of mankind. The first

Brutus drove out the Tarquins, and died gloriously in the field, fighting against the enemies of his country. The last Brutus delivered Rome from the tyranny of Cæsar, and gave liberty to his fellow citizens, but he could not give that public virtue, by which alone it can be preserved and secured. The first Nassau delivered his country from the intolerable yoke of Spain and the inquisition, when Phillip II endeavoured to enslave the Netherlands. He founded the free republic of the united provinces, and fell a victim in the cause of liberty. The last Nassau preserved the independency of his own country, generously risked every thing in defence of the liberties of England, settled a just and equal plan of freedom, and made three kingdoms happy under a mild and temperate government.

"From the Revolution the sovereign and the subject have continued firm to a free and well-tempered monarchy, built on the basis of publick liberty. England has been an empire of mild and equal laws, Montesquieu observes, *"il y a une nation dans le monde, qui a pour objet direct de sa constitution la liberte politique."* "There is a nation in the world, which has for the direct end of it's constitution political liberty." *Esprit des Loix*, book 11th, chapter 5th. This is now woven into every part of our constitution, and though we were at any particular crisis betrayed or sold to our princes, though in the infinite lapse of ages a venal parliament, or a profligate soldiery, might arise, who would bargain for our liberties, the people will not fail to resume their rights, and exercise themselves on a great emergency the power they only lend to their magistrates and governors. The conduct of the Romans was remarkable, and ought to be a warning to us. They expelled the Tarquins almost as unanimously as we did the Stuarts. They boasted of being the only free nation, yet at last became the slaves of one family from generation to generation, and if now and then a faint ray of freedom beamed forth, they soon sunk again into darkness. They had made the most monstrous grants to the sovereign, *sibi omnia licere et in omnes*, that to him all was lawful, and against all, yet when Nero grew a monster of tyranny, they ordered him to be punished *more majorum*, although it is difficult to conceive how after such a formal surrender of every thing, he could be guilty of any act of injustice or tyranny. Nature remonstrated at first against so shameful a grant, and afterwards commanded the resumption."

III. *The Fool of Quality or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in four Volumes, vol. 3. By Mr. Brooke. Johnston.*

If there is not much order preserved in the composition of this work, it at least contains much benevolence, and though it may offend

the rigid rules of criticism by the continual episodes into which it is branching, it cannot but be serviceable to the interests of morality — on this account we recommend it to the protection of the public, and are certain it will be found greatly superior, notwithstanding its irregularity, to most of the numberless novels which have of late years issued from the press.

IV. *The new Clarissa: A true History*, by Madame de Beaumont, 2 vols. 8vo. Nourse.

Persons of an enthusiastic turn may possibly find entertainment in this performance, but we do not think it will be highly acceptable to those who entertain the most just and liberal ideas of morality.

V. *The Orphan Daughters a Moral Tale*. By the Author of *Emily Willis*, 2 vols. 12mo. Noble.

A fresh repast for the craving appetites of these soft soul'd young ladies who principally exist upon the romances of a circulating library.

VI. *Light Summer Reading for Ladies: Or, the History of Lady Lucy Fenton*, 3 vols. 12mo. Robinson and Roberts.

A very just title of this present work is indeed, *Light Summer Reading for Ladies*.

VII. *The visiting Day*, 2 vols. 8vo. Lowndes.

If our country was to be judged of, by the number of its novels, we should certainly be thought the most amorous nation in the world, but if our literary character was to be estimated by the general merit of these productions, (and the *Visiting Day* is no better than the generality,) there is not a nation in the world which would be more heartily laughed at by every sensible foreigner.

VIII. *The point of Honour*, 2 vols. 12mo. Noble.

We are in reality not a little embarrassed to find new modes of pressing the same sentiments; there is such a constant similarity in the flimsy compositions of the circulating library that what we say of one production might with the utmost propriety stand as the character of fifty, and therefore we shall only say of the author at present under our consideration that he is as large a dealer in love and soft nonsense as the common run of his contemporaries.

IX. *The Adventures of Miss Lucy Watson* 1 vol. 12mo. Nicol.

Much love as usual, deep distress, and monstrous improbability.

X. *Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London*, vol. 1 8vo. Doolley.

In this performance the medical reader will meet with many useful discoveries made by gentlemen of the first eminence in the physical world, and it is unnecessary to say any thing farther in its recommendation.

XI. *An Answer to Mr. Horace Walpole's*

late Work, entitled Historic Doubts on the Reign and Life of King Richard the Third. F. W. G. of the Middle Temple, 1 vol. White.

The author of this answer, if he is not a very able writer is at least a very civil one, and we may always be certain that a man not wholly without merit who entertains a modest idea of his own abilities.

XII. *A Defence of my Uncle*. Translated from the French of M. De Voltaire, 1 vol. 8vo. Bladon.

This is a strange, yet not unentertaining Medley of Essays upon subjects extremely posite; those, however, who are acquainted with the whimsies of Voltaire, will not be surprized at finding an agreeable composition of oddities.

XIII. *Some proposals towards preventing the Growth of Popery: Humbly addressed to a Diocesan by a Country Parson*, 12. 8vo. Win.

This pamphlet is on a subject of real importance, but matters of religion in our days are much too inelegant for a circulating library.

XIV. *The immediate necessity of building Lazzaretti for a regular Quarantine after Italian Manner, to avoid the Plague* &c. pages 4to. Murdoch.

This article too, like the foregoing, serves to be seriously considered by the public, but we fear they are too much taken up with their own squabbles to pay a necessary attention to the business of the nation.

XV. *The new Foundling-Hospital for being a Collection of several curious Pieces in Verse and Prose by Lord Chesterfield and several eminent persons*, 1 vol. 2mo. no book seller's name.

The contents of this collection have several times printed in various periodical publications, yet they are in general far from deserving such a distinction, reflect rather a discredit than an honour upon the present compiler.

XVI. *The importance of Faith to which is added a Sketch of the Almighty's process with his Creature Man*, Octavo, 3; Becket.

This may possibly be a useful tract, reader of a religious cast, but we cannot misse that it will give those of a contrary turn any extraordinary satisfaction.

XVII. *The Upholsterer's Letter to the Hon. William Pitt, Esq; now Lord Chatham* To which are prefixed some preliminary Remarks. 8vo. 31 pages. Newbery.

A flippant composition of affected importance which probably never was read, by some unfortunate reviewer, who is obliged to wade through the mire of the most ridiculous publications.

XVIII. *The Triumph of Love and Beauty or the History of Mr. Wallace and his Family* 2 vol. 12mo. Robinson and Roberts.

Though we omitted to put the present notice in the immediate catalogue of the notices which we have characterised, it is nevertheless too much of a piece with these productions to merit any particular observation.

XIX. Reflections on Inland Navigations, &c. 43 pages 8vo. Cadell.

Our inland navigations are of great importance to the happiness of this kingdom and scarcely any thing can be written on the

subject without meriting the notice of government.

XX. An infallible Remedy for the high Prices of Provisions, 40 pages 8vo. Bingley

We have had many political nostrums lately published to remove the distresses of the poor, but, notwithstanding the boasted infallibility of the present pamphleteer, we think him as little calculated to answer those desirable ends as any of his predecessors.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

MONDAY N April 28 and 29, a great mob assembled about the King's Bench, but no outrages were committed, till the last mentioned day, when, inflicting Mr. Wilkes should be a liberty, they pulled down the railing, &c. and made a bonfire of them before the prison: Twelve of the rioters were taken into custody and sent to prison. On the 30th the peace officers kept all quiet, without any military assistance. Soon after a guard of soldiers was sent to preserve the peace. On the 9th instant, at night, a number of people assembled about the Mansion-house, some of whom were seized. On that day the mob being more numerous about the King's Bench prison, several were secured. On the 10th there was a great riot, and the justices ordered the riot act to be read; but whilst it was reading, stones and brickbats being flung, the soldiers on duty received orders to fire, and a youth, the son of Mr. Allen, master of the Horse-shoe inn, in Blackman-street, whose curiosity had drawn him to the spot, was killed. He was, it seems a young man of an inoffensive character, and was pursued by some soldiers, to an outhouse of his father's and there slaughtered, in vain imploring mercy, and protesting he had been guilty of no offence. Six others were afterwards killed on the spot, and above fifteen wounded, some of which are since dead.

On the 11th the following proclamation was published:

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been represented unto us, That divers dissolute and disorderly persons have, of late, frequently assembled themselves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the disturbance of the publick peace; and, particularly, that large bodies of men, consisting of several thousands, have assembled tumultuously upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the insufficiency of the wages allowed by the merchants and others, have, in the most daring manner, taken possession, by violence, of several outward-bound ships ready to sail, and, unbending the sails, and striking the yards

and topmasts, have stopped them in the prosecution of their voyages; and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of still greater outrages; which have spread terror and alarm among those the most likely to be immediately affected thereby: and it has been further represented to us, That some of the said dissolute and disorderly persons have audaciously attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magistrates from doing their duty. We having taken the same into our serious consideration, and being duly sensible of the mischievous consequences that may ensue from the continuance or repetition of such disorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to issue this our royal proclamation; hereby strictly requiring and commanding the lord mayor, and other the justices of the peace of our city of London, and also the justices of the peace of our city and liberties of Westminster and borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middlesex, Surry, and Kent, and all other our peace officers, That they do severally use their utmost endeavours, by every legal means in their power, effectually to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; and to that end to put in due execution the laws and statutes now in force for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, the same; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and assisting therein: And we do further graciously declare, That the said magistrates and all others acting in obedience to this our command, may rely on our royal protection and support in so doing.

Given at our court at St. James's the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

The same day the coroner's inquest on the body of young Allen was held, when they brought in a verdict of wilful murder against lieut. Murray, corporal M'Lauchlan, and MacLaine, a grenadier: Two of whom have since been admitted bail.

SATURDAY, 30.

Whitehall. It being his majesty's royal intention, that the parliament, which is summoned to meet on Tuesday the 10th day of May next, should then meet and sit: The king

king has been pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorising his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, Thomas lord archbishop of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the said parliament on the said 10th day of May, being the day of the return of the writs of summons.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.

The convocations of Canterbury and York were prorogued to July 22.

SATURDAY, 7.

The sailors began to assemble in large bodies, forcibly unbent the topmasts of several ships ready to sail, and declaring no ship should sail, unless their wages were raised by the merchants. On the 9th they assembled in Stepney-fields to the number of several thousands, and some articles of a petition to parliament were drawn up. On the 11th a large body went through the city to Westminster with the said petition; but means were used by some ship-masters and other gentlemen, to send them back somewhat pacified, nor have there any mischiefs been done by these useful but mistaken men; though for some time their refractoriness put a stop to all mercantile business.

At half an hour past ten o'clock, came on at Westminster-hall, before all the judges of the court of King's bench, a hearing respecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The case was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurlow, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the judges were pleased to observe, that both the gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned council, their lordship's thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

THURSDAY, 10.

Westminster. This day the new parliament met; and his majesty's commission, empowering Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, Charles lord Camden, chancellor of Great Britain, Charles earl Gower, president of his majesty's council, and several lords therein named, to open and hold the said parliament, was read in the presence of both houses. And the commons were directed to choose their speaker, and to present him tomorrow at twelve o'clock at noon, to the lords commissioners.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

James Sampson was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence, for robbing the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, of bank notes to the value of 900l. and afterwards setting it on fire, by piling up a

number of papers round a lighted candle, which he placed on the table near the chimney. It appeared on the trial, that all General Conway's servants had lived with him a considerable time, and behaved well, so that he could not suspect any of them; and the reason of suspecting the real person, was a peculiarity of character written on the 500l. note, which a young man had changed the same morning at the Bank. The clerks of the Bank were therefore desired to call on Mr. Sampson, as on business, and, in Mr. Conway's presence, to give a signal, in case he was the person they had seen before; which signal being given, he was taken into custody, and confessed the crime. — He was introduced to general Conway, during the late war, as a draughtsman, and served under him in that capacity, while he was in Germany; since which the general had procured him a draughtsman's place in the tower. On account of the pavement being up in Holborn, he was carried by Smithfield to Cow-cross, through Turnmill-street, and so through the King's-road to Tyburn.

The hon. house of Commons presented Sir John Cust, Bart. as their speaker, to the lords commissioners in the house of Peers, who being approved of, they returned back, when he took the chair; after which they began to swear in the new members.

The lords commissioners observed in their speech to both houses of Parliament, that they were, by the king's command, to acquaint them, that his majesty had not called them together at this unusual season of the year in order to lay before them any matters of general business, but merely to give them an opportunity of dispatching certain parliamentary proceedings, which his majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects made him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as their own required; that his majesty, at the same time, had commanded them to assure them of his perfect confidence in this parliament, and that he had the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest.

FRIDAY, 13.

The princess Louisa-Anne, sister of the king, third daughter of the late prince of Wales, died of a decline in the twentieth year of her age. [The next day the usual orders for mourning were issued from the Chamberlain, the earl Marshal, the War, and Admiralty offices, and a stop was put to all public diversions 'till her royal highness's interment.]

The following address of the houses of lords and commons, was presented to his majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

"We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your majesty, at this time, to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, those outrageous acts of violence to the prosperity of your majesty's subjects, and that most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your majesty's express command, signified by your royal proclamation, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your majesty's subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest, as well as duty, as to go on to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has ever been your majesty's first object and chief glory to secure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, to assure your majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most cheerfully and vigorously to support your majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your majesty's government.

Abley Cowper, cler. parliamentor.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords and gentlemen,

"I receive with great satisfaction this royal, dutiful, and seasonable address of both houses of parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects."

SUNDAY, 15.

The remains of Mr. Allen, junr. shot in George's fields, were decently interred in St. Martin's church-yard, attended by near 1000 people.

MONDAY, 16.

Being the last day of term, Mr. Serjeant Glynn moved the court of King's-bench, Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and the rest of the judges, to admit Mr. Wilkes to bail 'till next term; and after hearing several learned arguments, the court was of opinion it could not be done.

SATURDAY, 21.

At about ten o'clock at night the corpse of her late royal highness the princess Louisa-Anne, after lying in state that day in the prince's chamber, was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the seventh's chapel.

The procession began between nine and ten from the prince's chamber to the abbey, where the body was received by the dean, who performed the funeral service.

The minute guns at the tower began firing about nine at night, and St. Paul's bell and those of most of the churches in London and Westminster tolled every minute, and continued 'till her royal highness's body was interred.

The supporters of the pall were, Lady Godolphin, Lady Boston, Lady Masham, and Lady Edgcumbe. The Duchess of Manchester was chief mourner; and the Countesses of Litchfield, Plymouth, Coventry, Suffex, Harrington, Essex, Holderness, Scarborough, Oxford, and Pomfret, were assistants to the chief mourner.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Thomas James Pangrifice, for sheep-stealing, Mary Hinde, for drowning an infant, James Bohannon, and William Johnson, for house breaking, received sentence of death. One to be transported for fourteen years, twenty-four for seven years, and one to be whipped. Green and Giblethorp, were tried for murder (see p. 227.) and acquitted.

Westminster. This day, the lords being met, a message was sent to the honourable house of commons by sir Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that the lords, authorised by virtue of his majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this honourable house in the house of peers, to hear the commission read; and the commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering the lord high chancellor of Great-Britain, the duke of Northumberland, Lord Weymouth, Lord Lovel and Holland, Lord Harwich, and several other lords therein mentioned, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent given to,

An act for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation

exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour; for further allowing the importation of wheat, and wheat flour, barley, barley meal, and pulse, free of duty, into this kingdom, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats, and oatmeal, rye, and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time, free of duty; and also for continuing such other laws as will expire before the beginning of the next session of parliament.

And to one private bill.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

In the morning a courier arrived express from the court of Brunswick to Carleton-house, and afterwards went to Richmond to their majesties, who brought the agreeable news of her royal highness the princess of Brunswick being safely delivered of another daughter; on hearing of which her royal highness the princess Dowager of Wales (who was at Kew) came to town to Carleton house, for the first time since the death of her late royal highness princess Louisa Anne.

Besides the riots and unlawful assemblies before mentioned, a body of sawyers rose on the 10th. and destroyed the saw-mill, lately erected at Limehouse, by Mr. Dingley; for the discovery of the perpetrators of which violence, a pardon and 200l. reward have been offered; also a pardon and the same reward for the apprehending such persons as were concerned in a riot and other detrimental acts at the house of Mr. Russel, distiller in the Borough of Southwark. The coalheavers on the same day assembled on Tower-hill, resolved not to work 'till their wages were advanced from 8d. to 1s. per chaldron. About four the next morning, they went to several wharfs, and obliged all the men to leave work and join them; stopped all the carts laden with coal, flower, or wood, and put all business at the wharfs at a stand: thus they continued to act for some days, when obtaining better terms of their masters they returned to work. The journeymen coopers, the journeymen taylors, and other handicrafts lately assembled upon the like occasion, but were prevailed upon to disperse peaceably.

On the 26th of April came on at Holyrood house Edinburgh, the election of sixteen peers for Scotland, when the dukes of Argyll, Athol, and Gordon; the earls of Marchmont, Morton, Abercorn, Loudon, Strathmore, Macbr, Bute, Eglinton, Dunmore and Roseberry; the Viscount Irwin and Stormont, and Lord Cathcart, were elected. Roseberry and Irwin, are new ones.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 6. **M** Atthew Tyrwhit, Esq; was married to Miss Blakeley,

— 12. Lady Diana Spencer, to the hon. Mr. Beauchamp.

April 14. John Radcliffe, Esq; Member for St. Alban's, to Lady Frances Howard, Sister of the Earl of Carlisle—17. Hon. Raby Vane, to Miss Sayer—19. Samuel Turner, Esq; to Miss Peggy Burton—20. William Pigot, Esq; to Miss Wolesley, of Wolesley, in Staffordshire—21. Tho. Glegg, Esq; to Miss Cholmley—23. Right hon. Earl of Kerry, to Mrs. Daly, Sister of the Countess of Lowth.

Lately, Rev. Dr. Vane, to Miss Tempest—John Edwards, jun. Esq; to Miss Lloyd—Mr. Thomas Halley, to Miss Ann Bertram—James Mason, jun. Esq; to Miss Haywood—Mr. Samuel Turner, to Miss Peggy Barton, a 10,000l. fortune—Mr. Gravatt, Banker, to Miss Evans—George Peake, Esq; to Miss Ann Gage—William Hayter, Esq; to Miss Egerton—Isaac Piquenet, Esq; to Miss Le Merchant—Mr. Benfield to Miss Farrant—Earl of Rothes to Miss Jane Maitland, 2d daughter of Capt. Maitland of Soutra.

March 2. Mrs. Upton, of Woodstock-street, was delivered of a daughter—25. Lady Betty Gallini, of a son—25. Lady Garlies, of a son, named Geo. Stuart—27. Mrs. Guernier, of Bond-street, of a daughter—Countess of Buckingham, of a daughter—Lady Mont-Florence, of a son and heir—31. Lady of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of a daughter.

Lately, Lady Wake, of a son and heir—Lady of General Gage, of a son and daughter, at New York—Mrs. Payne-George, of a daughter—Duchess of Buccleugh, of a son and heir—Mrs. Thrale, of a daughter—Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter—Lady Betty Craven, of a son—Lady of the Bishop of St. David's, of a daughter—Mrs. Walwyn, of Bentinck-street, of a son and heir—Hon. Mrs. Eden, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 4. **M**ISS Wortley Montagu daughter of the Lord Rutland—Lady Cathrine Wemyss, spouse Lieut. Gen. Wemyss, of Edinburgh Castle—3. William Tyser, Esq; Deputy of Aldersgate Ward, a commissioner of lieutenancy, &c.—Cholmley Deering, Esq; uncle to Sir Edward Deering, bart.

To admit more of the lists, which we repeatedly promised, a considerable part of the Chronologer, with the Foreign Affairs are omitted our next, when they will be completed, the remainder of the lists, to May 31, inclusive.

Many excellent pieces from our correspondents are also deferred, for want of room; but they will be paid them hereafter.